The Massillon Independent.

WHOLE NO 1801 | MASSILLON, OHIO, NOVEMBER 21, 1895 | XXXIV—NO. 33

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store. South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. W. H. KIRLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joe. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON. Established in 1832 Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange treet.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN' dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street.

B. & B

This store has done a splendid Dress Goods business this season—greater than ever before, but that's no reason why we should is more apparent than ever, in the fine goods at the following prices—all new late things—**50 , 75c, $1 00 to $2.00** a yard.

Cheviots, Boucles, Mohairs, Wool and Silk and Wool Mixtures.

Black Silk Velour du Nord, 51 inches wide—widest ever imported, $3 00 to $5.00 a yard. This width was specially brought out to make the extra full sweep capes.

The Fine Black Silks bought at the recent New York Silk Trade Sale, are being distributed in a manner heretofore unapproached. The best black silks ever sold for the money—like this—all silk Peau de Soie, 50c.—other qualities of course—65c, 75c, 85c, and 24 inch $1.00, and they're all as good value as the all silk at 50c, and you never heard of that before, did you?

Black Satin Duchesse, 27 inches wide, $1.00, and other Duchesse and Armure and Brocade Damas, Faille Francaise and Grosgrain Silks at prices that will prove how much it's to your interest to send and get samples of SILKS, especially since BLACK SILK SKIRTS are so popular and fashionable.

Write for Catalogue—Free.

BOGGS & BUHL,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

WANTED—A farm of 40 to 60 acres. Must be good land and fair buildings. I have the following notes which I will exchange for that kind of a farm. Notes come due first in one year $1,400; one in eighteen months $1,470, at the rate of 7 per cent interest. The notes are secured by a mortgage on a large farm. For further information write to B. F. Burkhart, Canton, O.

Bill heads, note heads, letter heads and envelopes artistically printed on short notice at the INDEPENDENT office.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Neuralgia and Catarrh.

"I suffered from neuralgia and had catarrh which went to my stomach. I read of so many cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla that I thought I would try it. The first dose seemed to do me good, and after I had taken one bottle I find that I am so much relieved that I will not be without this medicine."—Mrs. Norah Spegial, Massillon, O.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness, indigestion.

THREE BOY WRECKERS

Ditched a New York Central Train Near Rome.

THREATS OF LYNCHING MADE.

One of the Boys Told His Sweetheart About the Wreck and Said It Was a Beautiful Sight—Two Persons Killed and Three Injured.

ALBANY, Nov. 20.—John Hildreth and Frederick Bristol two boys, have been arrested by detectives at Rome, charged with wrecking train No. 6 on the New York Central near that place. After the arrest young Hildreth broke down and confessed that he and Bristol in company with two other boys named Herbert Plato and Theodore Hibbard, had broken open the tool house and with the aid of tools thus secured, had removed the fish plates from the rails. No cause is given for the deed.

The city hall at Rome, in which the police station is located, is surrounded by a large crowd, who express freely the opinion that the train wreckers should be lynched. The night and day police force is on duty to prevent trouble. Several witnesses have been taken into custody for examination, including a young lady with whom Hibbard kept company, and to whom he told the story of how he and his chums had wrecked the train.

At the coroner's inquest over the bodies, Miss Celia Perryn testified that Hildreth came to her home on Cottage street and ate breakfast. He told her all, acknowledging that he took part in wrecking the train. When they parted he told her she would probably not see him again, for he expected to be arrested, as he had lost his hat containing his name. He asked her to telegraph to his father, J. Homer Hildreth, New York, and tell him he was in trouble, and to come immediately, and she said she did as directed.

When Hildreth left her, he said he was going to see the wreck, and he told her she ought to go, for it was a sight. He told her also that they did it to rob the passengers. He said all he did was to lead the boys to the place.

The engine and all of the cars on the train were ditched and completely wrecked. The engineer of the train, Nate Hager of Albany, and a tramp were killed. The fireman, Chris Wagner of Albany, and mail clerks' porter, M. J. McCarthy, and a tramp were injured.

This is the second attempt within three weeks to wreck the same train near the same spot, which is an ideal one for the commission of such a crime. It is on a heavy down grade, and trains usually run down it at the rate of 65 miles an hour. This train, not stopping at Rome, generally goes down the grade at a greater rate of speed, and it is believed here that it must have been running close to 75 miles an hour in order to make up a few minutes' lost time when wrecked. The train consisted of four mail cars and three sleepers. There were 11 postal clerks and 14 passengers aboard, besides the members of the crew.

PRAISES THE INDIANA.

The Jap Naval Attache Says She's the Best Afloat.

WASAINGTON, Nov. 20.—Commander Miyaoka, naval attache of the Japanese legation here, has made a strong report to the naval department of Japan on the merits of the United States battleship Indiana. This report, coming at a time when Japan is looking abroad for battleships and cruisers will, it is believed, be favorable to securing some of the contracts for American shipbuilders.

Commander Miyaoka spent an entire week on the Indiana while she was at sea and in dock. He is a naval expert. Mr. Miyaoka sums up his conclusions in the statement that the Indiana is a magnificent ship, equal to, if not superior, to any battleship of her class afloat.

The Murdered Children Buried.

PHŒNIXVILLE, Pa., Nov. 20.—Fully 4,000 persons attended the services at the grave of Agnes and Thomas Elwyn, the murdered children. They were laid in white caskets and were buried in one grave. Six boys acted as pallbearers for the boy and as many girls for little Agnes. They were carried to the grave in white hearses, each drawn by two white horses. Thomas Elwyn, the father, who murdered them and who attempted suicide, continues to improve.

Murdered the Two Utes.

WASHINGTON, Nov 20.—Indian Agent Day has telegraphed from Ignacio, Colo., that the murder of the two Utes which caused such excitement on the Southern Ute reservation, has been traced to a renegade Indian, son of the notorious Hatch, who was killed about three years ago in San Juan. The governor of Utah has offered a reward of $200 for his arrest.

Must Refund Fraudulent Fees.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Assistant Secretary Reynolds of the interior department has decided that where a pension has been obtained fraudulently, the attorney procuring the pension is not entitled to the fee, and must refund it. The decision is expected to have the effect of making attorneys more particular in looking into their cases.

A Bad Thief Caught.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—The police have arrested "Kid" Hubbell alias "Buffalo Kid" charged with assaulting and robbing Mrs. E. F. Mack of Detroit, Sept. 16, on the sleeper of a Wabash train. He has been identified.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $177,881,876; gold reserve, $89,468,210.

WALLER CAN GO FREE.

That Is Provided He Won't Sue France for Damages.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—It is not true, as has been stated in dispatches sent from Washington, that the United States government has indicated a purpose of asking the release as an act of grace of ex-Consul Waller. On the contrary, the state department has refrained thus far from acting on an intimation from France that the prisoner's release may be obtained as an act of comity, provided Waller surrender all claim for indemnity for false imprisonment. This proposition has been submitted to the state department, to the family and attorneys of Mr. Waller and they are considering the advisability of submitting it to Waller himself.

Regarding the matter as one entirely personal to Waller, and taking the precarious condition of his health into consideration, his attorneys agree that he should have an opportunity to decide whether to accept release upon such condition. Mrs. Waller has advised against the course. It is understood that the terms suggested bear no relation to Waller's Madagascar land claim. It is also understood that France persists in withholding the material part of the record in the Waller court martial, which has been demanded by this government. The French government takes the position that the United States has no right to make demand for the document, but has intimated that nevertheless it would be furnished upon a friendly request for it.

ALASKA BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

England's Survey Takes In a Valuable Part of Our Territory.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Nov. 20.—If the British government insists on the permanent establishment of the Alaskan boundary line as mapped by the Canadian engineers, the city of Juneau and Douglass, where the richest gold mines are located, will become a part of the English territory. Your correspondent has visited Victoria, B. C., and was permitted to examine the new maps made by the surveyors for the boundary commissioners and the authority upon which the Canadians base their right to claim a strip of Alaskan territory. Dr. Damson, chief engineer of the Canadian corps of surveyors, made scientific observations from a range of mountains which, together with the treaty stipulations are the foundation upon which the claim is made.

These drawings clearly show the mining town of Juneau to be fully seven miles inside of British territory. Not only that, but Chilcat Pass, the favorite and most generally travelled route to the Yukon mines and the principal bays and inlets of Southeastern Alaska are claimed to be part of Canada. The location of the boundary is based upon apparently the clear wording of the treaty of Feb. 28, 1825, between Russia and Great Britain, a certified copy of which is in the hands of the British engineers.

No Attempt to Settle With Cuba.

MADRID, Nov. 20.—The premier, Senor Canovas del Castillo, declares that the persistent rumors regarding peace negotiations between representatives of the Spanish government and the insurgents of Cuba are untrue. He also discredits the report that the rear guard of Maximo Gomez's forces was defeated in the province of Santa Clara and the newspapers discredit the reported submission of the insurgents.

Five Theaters Closed.

ATLANTA, Nov. 20.—Five theaters on the Midway have been closed on account of immorality. The proprietors were fined $100 each.

Four Out of 19 Saved.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—Particulars of the loss of the Italian bark Brom Carlo off the horn have reached this city. The bark collided with the British ship Condor, and it is now known that not only was the Brom Carlo sunk but that only four of her 19 men were saved.

Two College Student Thieves.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov 20.—The mystery of the burglaries that have been baffling the police for three weeks has been solved by the arrest of C. G. Humphrey of Unadilla and C. C. Miller of Batavia, two Union college students. A wagonload of stolen property was found in their room.

Number of Rioters Indicted.

BUFFALO, Nov 20.—Four indictments for murder in the first degree and 12 for riot have been reported by the grand jury, which had the Tonawanda canal riot cases under consideration for three weeks.

Rejected the Plan.

EUFALA, I. T., Nov 20.—The commission appointed by the Choctaw and Chickasaw councils to consider the propositions of the Dawes commission, reports against accepting land in severalty.

Rustem Pasha Dead.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A report just received here from Constantinople says that Rustem Pasha is dead. He was formerly Turkish ambassador to Great Britain.

Cardinal Bonaparte Dead.

ROME, Nov. 20.—Cardinal Bonaparte has died of apoplexy. Cardinal Lucien Bonaparte was a cardinal priest, the second in order of precedence.

Town Nearly Wiped Out.

PURCELL, I. T., Nov 20.—This town has been visited by a disastrous fire which almost wiped it out of existence. Loss, $100,000.

A Pioneer Dead.

LYONS, N. Y., Nov. 20.—William C. Dickit, a pioneer landowner of the city of Minneapolis, has died here.

Cholera In St. Petersburg.

ST PETERSBURG, Nov. 20.—The Gazette (semi-official) announces that cholera has reappeared here.

LEGAL TENDER NOTE.

Carlisle Says Its the Evil of Our Currency System.

FREE SILVER SHOULD BE VOTED ON

He Says the People Ought to Decide Our Financial Policy Permanently, So as to Firmly Establish Confidence—Addressed New York Business Men.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The one hundred and twenty-seventh annual banquet of the chamber of commerce of the state of New York was held at Delmonico's last evening. Secretary Carlisle spoke on "Our Currency System." Senator J. C. Burrows of Michigan spoke on "Our Domestic Commerce." Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia, ex-minister to Russia, spoke on "National Development and Opportunity." Secretary Carlisle said:

"Two years ago, at your annual banquet, I said that the disposition and ability of the government to maintain its own credit at the highest standard and to preserve the integrity of all the forms of currency in circulation among the people could not be reasonably doubted and ought not to be the subject of further controversy. But the task is both difficult and expensive. Since that declaration was made here, interest-bearing bonds to the amount of $62,315,400 have been issued to procure gold for the redemption of United States notes. The notes still remain the same as at the beginning. The notes are redeemed, but they are unpaid. Our legal standard of value is as sound as that of any country in the world, and if we had such a currency system to guarantee its permanent maintenance no government would command a larger credit or realize greater benefits from it than ours; but the great investors of the world appreciate the difficulties under which we are laboring, and until these difficulties are removed we cannot reasonably hope to see perfect confidence restored at home or abroad.

"The fundamental vice in our currency system is the legal tender note redeemable in coin by the government and reissuable under the law. There are other defects, but this threatens the stability of the whole volume of our currency. So long as these notes are outstanding, the slightest diminution of the coin reserve at once excites a feeling of apprehension and distrust, affects the values of all securities, curtails investments and more or less surely embarrasses all the business affairs of the people. In attempting to provide a circulating medium consisting of its own notes redeemable in coin on presentation and reissuable after redemption, the government of the United States is in a business for which it is wholly unfitted, and which was never for a moment contemplated by its founders. It has a right to borrow money and issue evidences of the debt, but it was never contemplated that it should convert itself into a bank of issue and furnish a legal tender paper currency for the use of the people.

"No change made in our currency system will afford relief, unless it provides for the retirement of the legal tenders. The circulation of legal tenders has a tendency to drive out of use and out of the country the very coin in which the government is compelled to redeem them; and it has expended millions of dollars from our borders. Although the government and our own people are compelled to receive them, they will no discharge obligations, and gold must go out to settle all final balances against us. No other government in the world is required to supply gold from its treasury to discharge the obligations of its citizens.

"While the pecuniary loss to which the people have been subjected by the issue and continued circulation of legal tender has been almost incalculable, this has not been the only injury inflicted upon the country. The theories that the government can create money by placing its stamp upon paper or other material; that a legislative enactment can make 50 cents equal in value to 100 cents; that artificially inflated prices, paid in a depreciated currency, are better for the people than natural prices, paid in a sound currency, and various other vagaries now floating like bubbles in the political atmosphere, are all directly attributable to the long continued use of legal tender paper.

"The agitation for the free coinage of legal tender silver is predicted upon the same vicious principle that underlies the legislation making paper promises a legal tender; but there is a practical difference between the two systems. The United States note was a forced loan from the people to the government, which the government promised to repay in dollars, but the free coinage of legal tender silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, would be a forced loan from the people to the owners of silver mines and silver bullion without a promise of repayment by anybody. The campaign against the proposition to debase our standard of value should not be abandoned or suspended. If the friends of a sound and stable measure of value are vigilant and active this effort cannot possibly succeed, and the question will soon recede from the public view.

"But the United States legal tender notes will remain to complicate the currency system and embarrass the government. In my opinion, the legislation at the earliest possible day is imperatively demanded by every substantial interest in the country, and its postponement upon any pretext of political expediency, in advance that no satisfactory result can be accomplished, would be a very grave mistake.

"No nation can reasonably hope to control the trade of any considerable part of the world unless its exchanges are based upon a standard of value recognized as sound in all the centers of commerce. The pound sterling has made London not only the principal market, but the clearing house of the world. England not only realizes great profit from her own trade, but takes toll out of the international trade of all other countries. With an inferior currency, we could never successfully contest her supremacy, and the belief that we can punish her and enrich ourselves by destroying the value of our own money is one of the remarkable delusions of the age.

"Much of our financial trouble has been caused by doubt and speculation, here and abroad, concerning the views and purposes of our people at large and the policies of the political parties to which they are attached. It is of vast importance that these doubts and speculations should be set at rest in order that the world may certainly know what is to be our permanent monetary policy. Let us have no more ambiguous phrases, no more inconsistent and irreconcilable clauses in party platforms or in public utterances, but let us make our meaning so clear and our purpose so plain that they can be neither misunderstood nor successfully misrepresented. If a majority of the people of the United States are in favor of the maintenance of the present standard of value they ought to have an opportunity to say so. On the other hand, if a majority of our people are in favor of abandoning the present standard of value and establishing silver monometallism they should have an opportunity to say that when this issue is directly presented we need not fear the result."

FATAL TENEMENT FIRE

One Man Burned to Death and Several Injured in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Fire in the basement of the six-story factory building of 98 Clinton street, in which about 200 persons were employed most of them in tailoring sweat shops, has caused a panic. Meyer Lipschutz, an employing tailor, jumped from a fourth-story window and struck the pavement fairly on his feet, but fell back limp, his right foot smashed and there was a compound fracture of the left leg, and he is suffering internal injuries, from which he will die.

His brother, Louis Lipschutz, leaped from the roof of the burning building to the roof of the three-story building adjoining on the south, and received severe contusions of the back and serious internal injuries. A woman was run down and hurt by the fire chief's wagon. She is Marie Belsinger. A dead body, unidentified, was taken from an upper floor of the building after the fire had been subdued.

The K. of L. Convention.

WASHINGTON, Nov 20.—The general assembly of the Knights of Labor has taken cognizance of the opinion rendered by Justice Brewer of the United States supreme court, affirming the decision of Judge Ross, sentencing Clune and three others of the California railroad strikers to 18 months in prison for obstructing the mails. Master Workman Sovereign presented a resolution condemning the action, which was adopted.

May Lynch the Negro.

EMPORIA, Kan., Nov. 20.—David Henderson, the Dunlap township colored school teacher who ran amuck after trying to assault one of his girl pupils, has given himself up and was taken back to Dunlap and jailed. Great excitement exists, and there is talk of lynching the negro. Mrs. Tom Starkus and Mrs. Ray, two of Henderson's victims, cannot live, while Tom Starkus' wounds are considered dangerous.

A New Gold Field Discovered.

DENVER, Nov. 20.—Major W. S. Peabody has arrived in the city from Archuleta county, Southern Colorado, bringing specimens of ore taken from the largest vein ever discovered. If the discovery sustains the claims of those who have been upon the ground, a new gold bearing region has been found which will eclipse anything known in the world.

Murderer Paul Must Die.

GEORGETOWN, O., Nov. 18.—The circuit court has handed down an opinion in the case of William Paul, the Brown county murderer, confined now in the annex awaiting execution, in which they affirmed the judgment of the court of common pleas, and fixed March 31, 1896, as the date of execution.

A Preacher to Leave Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 18.—Rev. Dr. D. O. Mears, pastor of Cavalry Presbyterian church in this city, has announced that he has accepted the call extended by the Fourth Presbyterian church of Albany, N. Y.

Saloonkeeper Beaten to Death.

TOLEDO, Nov. 18.—Louis Merickel, a saloonkeeper and a crowd of hangers on about the place, became involved in a quarrel, and in the melee Merickel was knocked down and beaten to death. His assailants have been arrested.

VINSON NOT GUILTY.

The West Virginia Ex-U. S. Marshal Acquitted of Murder Amid Cheers.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Nov. 18.—Not guilty was the verdict rendered by the jury in the case of S. S. Vinson, ex-U. S. Marshal, who was charged with the killing of James Frizzell, in Wayne county, one year ago. The jury was out 20 minutes. The verdict was cheered.

The killing occurred during the fight between the "Windy" Wilson and Camden factions when these men were aspirants for the United States senatorship, more than a year ago. A political meeting was the scene. It was shown conclusively that a shot from the Wilson faction killed Frizzell.

To Secure the Laurada's Release.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Ex-United States Senator Eppa Hunton and Mr. C. E. Creey have been retained by the owners of the steamship Laurada as their attorneys in Washington. The Laurada was seized on Saturday last by the collector of customs at Charleston, S. C., on complaint by the Spanish minister to Secretary Carlisle that she had violated the neutrality laws in carrying General Cespedes with a force of men and arms and ammunition to Cuba.

WILD ANIMALS LOOSE.

People Near Delaware Scared by a Lioness and Leopards.

THEY ESCAPED FROM A CIRCUS.

Many Sheep and Calves Killed—Farmers Go Armed In Their Fields—Travel After Night Entirely Stopped—A Hunting Party Will Be Organized.

DELAWARE, O., Nov 20.—Citizens of Thompson township, this county, are being terrorized by a lioness and two leopards, which escaped from a circus some time ago and traveled from Marion county.

Many sheep and calves have been killed. The farmers go to their field work heavily armed. Travel after night has been entirely stopped. A neighborhood hunting party will be organized to slay the beasts.

INQUEST AT CLEVELAND

The Coroner Investigating the Cause of the Street Car Disaster.

CLEVELAND, Nov 20.—At the coroner's inquest in connection with the terrible street car accident at the Central viaduct Captain Charles Brenner, who was in charge of the drawbridge on the night of the accident, testified that the bridge gates were closed and a red light displayed over them when the car came up. He stated that the electric cut-off which is supposed to shut off the current on the trolley wires 500 feet from the drawbridge when the latter is open had been out of order for at least ten days. Brenner test fied that it was a dark, rainy night; that he first noticed the car when it was about 40 feet from the gates. He yelled at the motorman, who jumped to the bridge just in time to save himself from going over with the car.

Philip Beck, who was with Captain Brenner on the bridge at the time of accident, corroborated the latter's testimony.

Motorman Rogers refused to testify in the absence of his attorney, and when the latter arrived he declared that it was unjust to his client, who had been charged with manslaughter, to ask him to testify.

THAT ELUSIVE CONVENTION.

First Pittsburg Has It and Then It's San Francisco.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 20.—The statement that the Hon. J. S. Clarkson had written to a friend in Pittsburg telling him to rent rooms for the national Republican convention there being no reservation in the letter, has not been confirmed. And now comes another story which takes the convention to the Pacific coast.

During a recent meeting here at which were present quite a number of Ohio politicians friendly to Governor McKinley, it was given out "confidentially" that 21 members of the national committee had pledged themselves to San Francisco and that the railroads had agreed to make a $25 round trip rate. If this be true, San Francisco has only five more members to get to secure the convention.

Miss Campbell Dead.

CINCINNATI, Nov 20.—A dispatch from Ironton, O., says that Miss Campbell who attained notoriety a few years ago in a breach of promise case, claiming $50,000 damages from Arbuckle, the coffee dealer, has died in Dr. Gray's sanitarium at Hanging Rock. Miss Campbell's sister is the wife of ex-Mayor William Means of Cincinnati.

An Heir to a Million.

MARION, O., Nov 20.—Frank Wayland of Marion has received a letter from a Baltimore attorney asking him his relationship to William Wayland who moved to this city years ago. Wayland replied that he was the man's son, whereupon the attorney now writes him that he is the heir to the Wayland estate in Maryland valued at $1,000,000.

SMALL OHIO HAPPENINGS.

Simon Miner, an escaped murderer, has been captured and is now lodged in the Kenton jail.

The 4-year-old son of Ferdinand Miller of Akron fell into a bucket of boiling water and was scalded to death.

Frank Whitelaw, the local manager of the Standard Oil Company at Portsmouth received serious injuries by falling into an oil tank.

The general store operated by Simon Dadas-hi at Portsmouth was burglarized and jewelry stolen amounting to $600. There is no clew to the burglars.

Lewis Heid, a prominent saloonkeeper of Portsmouth, is suffering with a severe attack of blood poisoning in his left hand caused by a scratch of a splinter.

Edward Springer who broke jail at Mondamin, Ia., several weeks ago, has been arrested by Marshal Hardgrove of Nelsonville. He is wanted for an attempt to assault an 11-year-old girl.

Albert Hamilton a convict from Trumbull county serving a two-year sentence for burglary attempted suicide by drinking sulphuric acid secured in the hoe polishing shop, where he was employed. He will probably die.

William Price of Portsmouth, a colored man was assaulted by William Carey, a tramp whom he had taken in and given shelter about two weeks ago. Carey was arrested and will be held to await the result of Price's injuries.

B. & O. detectives traced four burglars to Washington C. H., and, while following them, found where they had hidden their plunder in a cornfield. Several plush capes, 2 pairs of men's pants and four overcoats were found under a cornshock.

George H. Freshell of Portsmouth, proprietor of the Palace restaurant during a delirium caused by a week's illness attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat. Two hours afterward he made a second attempt by tearing loose the bandages reopening the wounds, and is now in a critical condition.

SULTAN REPORTED POISONED.

The American Mission at Kharput Damaged to the Extent of $100,000.

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—A dispatch received here from Sofia, Bulgaria, says that the sultan of Turkey, Abdul Hamid, has been poisoned. No details are given.

A Constantinople dispatch says: Minister Terrell has received word that the American mission has been destroyed at Kharput, causing a $100,000 loss. Raiders, protected by Turkish soldiers, fired on mission houses and joined in the plunder. Special malice was shown missionaries. A shell was burst in Missionary Barnum's house. The missionaries are now protected. Troubles are reported as beginning in Marsovan, Van and Amtab.

A dispatch from Rome gives additional information concerning the negotiations between Austria and Russia so far as the Turkish empire is concerned. The correspondent says that Austria proposed that the combined fleets of Russia and Austria should force the Dardenelles and that their joint armies should occupy Constantinople, if necessary. To these propositions Russia declined to agree.

An Odessa correspondent says that it is reported in official circles that in view of the possible disruption of Turkey Russia and England are negotiating an agreement which will give the czar a free hand for the occupation or annexation of Anatolia, while England will have the right to establish a permanent protectorate in Egypt.

Charges Against a Sheriff.

ALBANY, Nov. 20.—Henry Grasse of New York has preferred charges of misconduct and incompetency against Sheriff Tamsen of New York, and has filed the papers with Governor Morton.

Upton Resigns as President.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 20.—Hon. Hiram D. Upton has resigned as president of the New Hampshire Trust company. Foster R. Clement of Minneapolis will succeed him.

Fatal Result of a Feud.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 20.—As a result of a feud between the Handley, Jones and Kilgore families, Joe Kilgore and John Jones are dead and John Handley is fatally injured.

Teachers' Institute.

The Perry Township Teachers' Institute met at the Wertzbaugher's district last Saturday afternoon and evening, and held a very interesting meeting with a good number of teachers present, and an interesting programme was carried out. In the evening the house was crowded with eager listeners, who enjoyed and appreciated a very fine and instructive lecture by Supt. E. A. Jones, of this city. The next meeting of the association will be held at Genoa district, December 7, to which all the teachers in the township are cordially invited to be present and participate in the discussions. The following programme has been arranged:

AFTERNOON.

The Teacher's Influence..... Emma Kratech
Drawing ..... M. W. Oberlin
Inunitives and Participles..... C. M. Smith

EVENING.

How to Teach and Study U. S. History.
..... A. B. Kittinger
Mental Discipline ..... A. B. Oberlin

East Greenville.

EAST GREENVILLE, Nov. 21.—The young people of our village met last Tuesday to organize and elect officers for a literary society, which will meet next Tuesday.

Miss Mollie Davis visited friends in Massillon last week.

We have been informed that the Welsh Union church Sunday school is preparing a cantata for Christmas under the direction of D. T. Davis.

Our town was nearly deserted last Friday night, owing to the Royal Welsh choir concert at Massillon, but all returned before morning and were well pleased with the evening programme, and only regret that they do not meet and hear such singing often.

As a citizen we feel it a duty and are pleased with the opportunity to compliment Mr. Howard Walters for what he has done toward giving the people of our community better walking this winter, as we notice he has had his team hauling ashes for nearly a week. We trust that this will be an example for other teamsters who are patronized by our people.

J. Waisner and D. Edwards, who have been in Cleveland for a few months, have returned home, and expect to remain here.

We are sorry to speak of it but the mines are beginning the old style again—can't get flats, therefore no work, but some of them are doing fair thus far.

McDonaldsville.

The young folks of this place organized a literary Wednesday evening to meet every week in the school house.

Frank Surbey and family spent Sunday with M. A. Braucher and family, of this place.

J. B. Witwer, the Greentown merchant, and family, and Herman Graybill and family spent Sunday with our merchant, C. J. Witwer, of this place.

Oscar Batz and Henry Lilly, who are employed in an Akron sewer pipe shop, spent Sunday in town with their parents and friends.

Benj. Thomas has been on the sick list for three months.

Mrs. Samuel Lichtenwalter is on the sick list.

J. R. Firestone and family moved out of town, Monday, November 18.

Wm. Head and family will occupy the house vacated by J. R. Firestone.

The members of the Evangelical Association of this place contemplate erecting a church for the benefit of this town and community. A church edifice at Greensburg was dedicated last Sunday with a large attendance. The site of this church is not fully decided upon.

Nelson M. Keck and family, of this place, spent Sunday at Cairo, and while they were away someone broke into their house and left with about twenty-two dollars of their money.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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ENTERPRISES OF THE NORTHWEST.

Midcontinental Exposition and Immigration Convention.

AN EMPIRE AWAITS HOME SEEKERS

Two Important Gatherings at St. Paul and Minneapolis Nov. 19 to 21.

Representatives From Ten States Will Form Plans For Holding an Exposition That May Rival the World's Fair—It Is to Be Located Between the Twin Cities and Will Be Held In 1897 and 1898, Methods For Attracting Settlers.

The men of the northwest are thoroughly alive, wide awake and up to date. They live in a country big enough to be an empire and fertile enough to be called a garden spot. They have made money there, and now they have an ambition to see the country which they have made to blossom in spots thoroughly developed throughout its length and breadth.

There is yet room for millions more to find there homes and happiness and wealth. The people in the crowded eastern states little realize how vast are these regions in the northwest, how fertile is the soil or what chances there are to make the trees and the earth yield up dollars.

In order to spread some of these facts before home seekers two enterprises are on foot.

One of these is to be a convention of representative business men. Delegates from every state which comprises the section called the northwest will gather at St. Paul on Nov. 19, and for three days they will talk about plans for attracting homeseekers to the great tracts of unoccupied land in their various states. This is to be called an immigration convention. Men will be there from all parts of Minnesota and from North and South Dakota, Wisconsin, northern Michigan, Washington, Oregon and Montana.

The members of the Commercial club of St. Paul have been the most active in creating an interest in this convention, and their efforts have been largely successful. Many letters have been received from public spirited business men, who promise to attend, and who express the hope that some concerted action may be taken.

Almost every delegate knows the work that is to be done. The first thing is to break down the prejudice of the east. In New England they still believe that nothing is raised in the Dakotas except blizzards and tornadoes. You will be told in New York that in Minnesota the mercury stands either 100 degrees above or 40 degrees below.

GOVERNOR DAVID M. CLOUGH

Some Interesting Suggestions.

It is in order that the facts may be known that this convention is necessary. Mr. Moses Folsom, a prominent railroad man of Minnesota, says, in speaking of the coming convention:

"The time seems opportune for just such a meeting. I believe in the coming together of men from different parts of the country in friendly discussion. Never was there a better time for a 'pull together' campaign for the northwest. Stretching westward from here to the Pacific coast is a veritable empire, with resources and possibilities which outrun the imagination of mortals to challenge the vision of prophets. There is need of more men and money to push along the present development and assist in making still greater conquests.

"If the two oceans are ever bound together by continuous settlement, it will be in the belt of states between Lake Superior and Puget sound, the two great water gateways between the orient and occident. In the growth of this vast region our city has vital interest, and we must keep in touch with every part of it. It is already bound to us by tracks of steel, but in these days of fierce competition it behooves us to be on the alert.

"Of our own state we should be proud. Minnesota is a great state. Between 1880 and 1890, the census decade, Minnesota increased more in wealth and population than California, a state twice as large. We have a great state surrounded by great states. We want representative men from our own state and neighboring commonwealths to come here at a time designated and counsel together for the common good.

"Each delegate should be prepared to tell about his section, its needs and opportunities not in form speeches, but in practical talks and discussions. Let them tell of their experience with local industries—why some succeeded and others failed. We want an experience meeting.

"It might help to make the meeting more attractive if each delegate brought along a few samples of good things from his country in his grip and put together a miniature midcontinent exhibition pending the big exposition later. Each man, too, should file with the secretary of the convention a map of his locality, together with statistics of prairie, timber and mineral lands, the water power and general resources, yields of different products, and other particulars not difficult to procure when one goes about it right on the spot.

"There's a whole lot of things that can or should be done. Good will come out of the meeting if nothing is done more than coming together and getting acquainted, but I believe that much practical work can be laid out."

For a Midcontinental Exposition.

Another enterprise is one which will bring the prominent men of the great northwest still more closely together in a combined effort to advance the interests of the region. It is proposed to hold some time in 1897 and 1898 a midcontinental exposition to be located between the twin cities, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The plans which have thus far been formed are indistinct and meager. A call has been issued by Governor Clough of Minnesota for a convention to be held in Minneapolis Nov. 20, at which it is expected the enterprise will assume definite shape.

The governors of ten states have been formally invited to send representatives, and the mayors of the principal cities in those states have been asked to send delegates. The states included in the call are Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, Washington, Oregon and Wyoming.

It is proposed that the exhibition shall be a bigger one than has ever before been attempted in this section of the country. It is expected that it will rival the World's fair in Chicago. There will be exhibits from all quarters of the globe, but especial

SENATOR KNUTE NELSON.

attention will be given to the northwest. The world will be shown what can be done there. The vast crops of wheat and corn will be one of the principal features. The products of the flour mills will be arranged in some novel way so as to give visitors some idea of what a big business this has grown to be. The mining, lumbering and salmon canning industries will also form interesting exhibits.

The men of the northwest are already enthusiastic about this exposition and they are determined to make it one that all the country will come to see. The chief object of the exposition will be to convince people that these are good states to live in. Citizens are wanted. The people of the east who have found themselves crowded for room are to be shown what sort of country this is and then invited to move out and make homes for themselves.

The Need of Home Seekers.

Among other schemes for inducing immigrants to settle in the northwest it has been proposed to send men to give free lectures in Ireland, Scotland and England. In this way the opportunities offered settlers would be put before them directly. Possibly arrangements may be made at the coming immigration convention for such a crusade.

The materials for lectures that would at the same time interest and carry conviction are abundant. No man who has examined the great resources of this region can help growing enthusiastic over it.

In the state of Minnesota alone there are 10,693,030 acres of public land. Of this 5,000,000 acres are open to homesteaders. There are 7,000,000 acres under cultivation.

Minnesota's large remnant of the public domain has an area equal to that of 70 per cent of the total arable soil of England. It is greater in area than all the plowed land of Ireland and Scotland and nearly one-half the cultivated area of New England.

The 5,000,000 acres of government land in this state, now subject to homestead entry, are equal to Ohio's acreage of both wheat and corn, nearly double the entire grain acreage of New York, and just about equal to the extensive wheat acreage of the two Dakotas. It is an interesting fact that Uncle Sam can accommodate on his homestead land in Minnesota nearly as many homeseekers as there are now dwelling on Minnesota's cultivated area.

The Dakotas are also vast regions and they are being developed rapidly. They now grow 100,000,000 bushels of wheat annually besides an immense amount of other cereals and support many thousands of cattle, horses and sheep. Montana needs thousands of men to populate her fertile valleys, to handle her great herds of stock and to dig the precious metals from her hillsides. Governor Clough will be ably assisted in his efforts to make the exposition a success by Senator Knute Nelson, who has the interests of the whole region at heart. Senator Washburn is another public spirited man who knows how to organize and push an enterprise of this kind. He has shown a lively interest in the Midcontinental exposition project and expects to attend the convention.

SENATOR W. D. WASHBURN.

Incidentally this will afford the Twin Cities an opportunity to show the world what marvelous strides they have been making within the last few years. The phenomenal growth of these two cities has so long been a matter of comment that the east has not realized perhaps that they have been growing even more rapidly than ever before. It may happen that with a big exposition located between them they will find themselves so close to each other that boundary lines will be effaced and the two joined in one big metropolis of the northwest.

A Water Spouting Volcano.

The greatest volcano on the surface of the globe as far as is known to man is the famous Monte de Agua, or water volcano, one of the best peaks in the mountain range which crosses southern Guatemala. It would be more correct perhaps to speak of this freak as a mountain geyser, but as it is known throughout Central America as a volcano we will mention its peculiarities under that head. De Agua has been "active" by turns for more than 100 years and during all that time has never been known to eject anything except immense torrents of pure cold water.—St. Louis Republic.

A Continuous Performance.

He—I have never loved but once in all my life.

She—What?

He—Fact, I assure you. It has somehow always happened that I never was quite free from the one girl by the time the next one came along.—Indianapolis Journal.

CHICAGO'S BIG CANAL

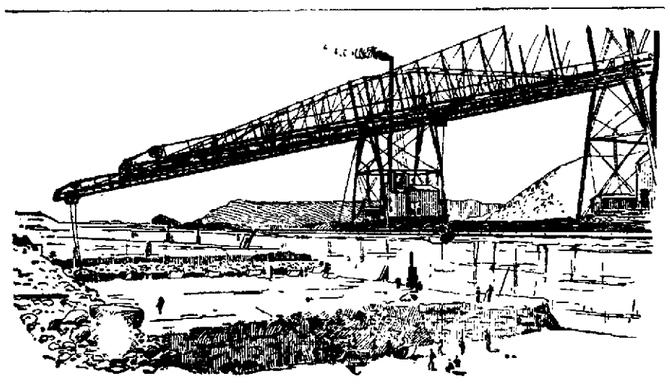
SPECULATION AS TO ITS EFFECT UPON LAKE NAVIGATION.

Eight Thousand Men and $4,000,000 Worth of Machinery Have Almost Completed the Gigantic Ditch—Solution of an Ugly Problem.

[Special Correspondence.]

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—The great drainage canal, one of the biggest works of a ditch digging epoch, is more than two-thirds done. The end of 1896 will see it finished, teres atque rotundus. Necessary to the Chicago of the future, scarcely less so to the city of today, its progress has been inspired with great energy under the sagacious administration of such men as Messrs. Frank Wenter, L. E. Cooley, A. P. Gilmore, B. A. Eckhart, Ishem Randolph and others. Eight thousand workmen and $4,000,000 worth of titanic machinery have gouged the earth and rock for three years with incessant attack. The topography of the city makes any other method of disposing of sewage and protecting the crib of pure water a mere patchwork of tinkers' expedients.

Chicago stands at the base of the low divide which separates the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi basins. The Chicago river runs through the city and empties into the lake. It is not a river, in truth, only a bayou designed by nature to drain a few ponds and swamps. The needs of man have turned it into a sewer, which in course of time has become unspeakably foul and noisome, projecting its abominations far out into the lake to poison the water supply. In vain has the enforcement of a backward current, by pumping works, into the old Illinois and Michigan canal been sought. Population, which ran by leaps and bounds, soon outgrew any partial relief. So the ugly problem reared its two headed threat more imminent than before. To settle the matter from the center outward and for all time the drainage canal after many years of hesitation was planned to convey a steady stream out of the lake through the river, and by a grade of 6 feet in its 28 miles of length to pour the water over the steep declivity at Lockport on its way to the "Father of Waters." It restores the ancient western outlet of the lakes and pierces the Chicago divide. With low water at 22 feet and in its other dimensions rivaling the great canals of the world it will steal 600,000 cubic feet per minute from Lake Michigan. The most magnificent of cloacæ will have cost $238,000,000. Its value to one city will be priceless.



THE GIGANTIC DREDGE AT WORK.

The Government Interested.

The area of the surfaces of Lake Huron and Michigan is 46,250 square miles. It is generally admitted that 600,000 cubic feet per minute of additional outflow would lower these two lakes at least three inches the first year, independent of inflow and evaporation. As these must be regarded as fairly stable they may be eliminated from the equation. There is a four months' annual rise of the lake, and probably the yearly fluctuation due to the additional withdrawal of water would not practically exceed an inch. The temporary fluctuations of Lake Michigan have always varied from 6 to 30 inches per hour. When this is considered, it seems improbable that the added loss of water, equivalent to 3 inches in depth, would have any appreciable effect on the connecting waterways such as the Sault de Ste. Marie and St. Mary's river between Lakes Superior and Huron, or on the St. Clair river, Lake St. Clair and the Detroit river between Lakes Huron and Erie. The depth of the strait of Mackinaw, between Lakes Michigan and Huron, puts it on the safety side in any case. The above considerations represent in a nutshell the conclusions of the engineers, who scout the idea that the drainage canal can dangerously lessen the lake level. Mr. L. E. Cooley, indeed, formerly chief engineer and now one of the canal trustees, has put on record his opinion that the good effects of 10,000 cubic feet per second added to the low water volume of the Mississippi will be so marked that the discharge of three or four times this amount will be seriously demanded by the interests of the west without annexing the trade interests of any of the lake ports or of eastern commerce. This view of course is scientific deduction plus enthusiasm, a dangerous factor.

The report of the commission of United States engineers, consisting of Colonel O. M. Poe, Major E. H. Ruffner and Major W. L. Marshall, recently made, is far more cold blooded in its view of the case. It emphasizes the fact that the drainage canal must in the nature of things if it has any effect at all on the lake level, for whatever purpose it was built, pass ultimately under government supervision. Though the gauge readings now taken at Niagara, in lack of other extended observations, do not fully define the changes in lake level they point to a probable loss of 7 inches in level in the two upper lakes and of about 6 inches in Lake Erie. Although the present purpose of the canal trustees looks only to the abstraction of 300,000 cubic feet per minute, yet this will ultimately be doubled, and all discussion must be built on that basis.

A Feeling of Uneasiness.

It is estimated that the loss of 6 inches by this agency in Lakes Huron and Michigan would seriously affect the interest of lake commerce. It would practically mean the loss of just so much carrying capacity of vessels as measured on the load line. Steamers are now loaded to carry all they possibly can in the interest of economy, and the loss of 6 inches in harbor depth, which in most cases would be inevitable, would entail an equivalent lessening of cargo, a loss of from 6 to 8 per cent. This loss would be continuous, a steady drain on profits of transportation. The report insists that the navigable capacity of all harbors and channels of the lakes below St. Mary's falls will be greatly affected and that the introduction of a current in the inner harbor of Chicago would be most detrimental to its commercial value. The whole drift varies widely from the assumptions of the Chicago engineers.

Whether these opinions are right or wrong, they are weighted with such high sanction and authority as to create a feeling of great uneasiness. When water gauge experiments are extensively made in all the connecting waterways of the lakes, perhaps the figures will lead to revised conclusions, "a consummation devoutly to be wished."

THOMAS GIBSON.

LONDON BARBERS.

Some Facts and Philosophy by Bart Kennedy.

[Special Correspondence.]

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Shaving in London costs about a fifth of what it costs in the United States, but the English barber is far from being the equal in skill of the American barber. His touch is heavy and his razor is usually dull—a bad combination. You must have a very easy conscience indeed to fall asleep in the chair while he is performing upon you. And the chairs! Heavens! They are straight up, cushionless and most uncomfortable to sit in. How I sigh for the luxurious barber chairs at home wherein a fellow may take his trip into dreamland and come back again feeling refreshed and looking neat and clean and right up to date!

You are shaved much quicker in England than you are in America. And well you might be, for the barbers here don't take a tenth of the pains over you that the barbers take at home. They quickly mow you over the face with a dull razor and call out, "Thank you!" "Thank you!" means get up out of the chair and pay for the mowing. You don't have to pay much, though. But then a fellow is apt to think that the mowing is dear at any price.

If you go to a place frequented by workingmen, you will get a shave for a penny, and, upon my honor, it is really all the shave—or, to be more exact, scrape—is worth. In a swell place they charge you threepence. Here they have chandeliers, and the barber—or scraper—is polite because he expects a tip, but the agony is just the same. Heavy of hand and dull of razor seems to be the motto of them all.

A London barber gets from 10 to 14 shillings a week and his board. He begins work at 8 in the morning and winds up at 8 at night. On Sunday he is through work by 2 o'clock in the afternoon. There is nothing dapper or know all about him, as there is about the lad at home, but he is civil and polite and would be all right only that he can't shave.

Quite often the barbers in the east end of London are bookmakers. For the benefit of chuckleheads, respectable people I may as well explain that a bookmaker is a man who gives odds against race horses.

In these places the British workingman pays a penny for a shave and bets a shilling upon the horse of his fancy. Some time ago I was amused to hear one of them expatiating upon the merits of the race horses owned by Richard Croker. The workingman had come out away ahead through betting on all of Croker's horses, and he looked upon him as his benefactor.

For a hair cut you pay all the way from threepence to sixpence. Right here I must say that the London barber possesses at least one merit—he doesn't keep telling you the while he is operating that you need a shampoo, that you ought to have your hair singed, or that you ought to take a dollar bottle of his sudden growth tonic for the general benefit of your locks. No; he lets you alone in this respect. You are, to be sure, very much aware of the fact that he is dallying with your cranium, but he never makes you feel ashamed of your stinginess or of the fact that you have only just enough money for the simple hair cut. You just go in and say to him, "I want my hair cut," and he cuts it without any remark.

There is no such thing in London as the having of a special lathering cup for the use of each customer. Of course I don't say that there are not men in London who are lathered in this cleanly way, but it certainly isn't the rule, as it is in a good barber shop at home.

BART KENNEDY.

Forgot She Was a Chicago Girl.

Boston Physician (called to the Vendome)—Well, Miss Jackson-Parke, it may be that you are going to be ill, but I think it is only a cold, and that we can drive it out by prompt measures. (To the chambermaid) Bring a pail of hot water right away, for Miss Jackson-Parke to soak her feet.

Miss Jackson-Parke — And, doctor, will you telegraph to my father in Chicago and tell him how I am?

Boston Physician—Certainly, certainly. In Chicago. Hm! Certainly. (To the chambermaid) Bring two pails of hot water, please.—Somerville Journal.

A Disastrous Improvement.

Visitor—Yes; it's a very pleasant flat. But aren't the rooms just a trifle small?

Mr. Flat Dweller—So you notice it, too, do you? Well, they were all right till last week, but the walls were painted Monday."—Somerville Journal.

Lightning Hot Drops

Breaks Up a Cold, CURES LA GRIPPE.

Cures pains of all kinds. There's nothing "just as good."

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The Southern Pacific Co. "Sunset Route" in connection with the "Queen and Crescent Route" are running the only line of through tourist Pullman Sleepers leaving Cincinnati semi-weekly, every Monday and Thursday evening for Los Angeles, San Francisco, and all other points in California.

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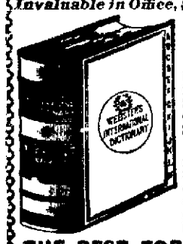

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FOOTWEAR

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WATERPROOF BOOTS and SHOES,

PRICES THE LOWEST. GOODS THE BEST.

HANSEN & BLAUMEISER, 31 E. Main St. Massillon.

Suggestions for those in Search of Health

Get rid of the bondage of habit.

The use of condiments in your food such as pepper, spices, too much salt, do not nourish but create an abnormal appetite.

In many diseases it is not good to partake of too much animal food.

If you are ill it is better to lay aside the use of pork, tea and coffee.

Do not eat or drink when over heated or angry.

Eat slowly. It is not well to drink while eating.

If you wish to increase your fat and flesh drink freely of water.

Do not neglect bathing, and rub the body after a bath until the skin is warm and red.

Have a regular time for rest and eating.

Keep your feet warm, and head cool.

If you are inclined to be melancholy sleep on the right side.

Don't talk against anyone. If you have ill feelings against any person seek to do them a kindness.

Do not think evil of anyone. Get rid of all of your evil suspicions and jealous thoughts. Cast them out of your mind as you would a viper, for such thoughts will injure your disposition, weaken your body, and ruin your health.

Do not listen to gossip against your neighbor, and remember there is something good that you can say of every one.

Do not worry about that which you can not help because it can do you no good, and do not worry about that which you can help because if you can help it you should do so and then you won't have anything to worry over.

Cultivate a cheerful, pleasant disposition, and you can be more easily cured of any disease that may afflict you.

WHAT DR. KUTCHIN DOES DO.

Dr. Kutchin makes the first object of his life to heal the afflicted; the second, to get a well-deserved reputation as a healer of diseases among the people; the third, is to earn a modest compensation in order to properly care for himself and family.

He does all that he agrees to, and often times more, and when failure does occur it can always be traced to carelessness, imprudence, or overwork on the part of the patient.

He deals candidly, liberally and honorably with all alike, taking advantage of none as to condition or circumstance.

Last, but not least, he cures after all methods but his have failed.

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He does not frighten people into doctoring by holding up a plea of a speedy death before their eyes. He does not urge the sick to take treatment when he knows them to be incurable. Neither does he by false pretenses hold the sick under his care month after month while doing them no good.

He does not persuade helpless incurables to doctor out the last month of their lives, or give up their last dime for medicine.

He does not take patients under a so-called false guarantee pretending to charge only for medicine and taking whatever amount he can get, or make the object of his life to extort money from the sick.

HUNDREDS OF SO CALLED INCURABLE CASES CURED!

Thousands of Men All over the country are being slowly bled to death year after year owing to the vital fluids passing off with the urine (water). They feel all run down, dragged out and whipped of energy and ambition, but are all unconscious of where the true cause of their trouble lies. Seeking relief from the family doctor, they are treated for Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Heart Troubles or Rheumatism and Kidney Disease, but to no purpose. They try patented nostrums, but these disappoint them. These sufferers may be of all ages, from mere boys to advanced life, but the majority are middle-aged married men who have worked day and night, as you might say, for years and years. If such will come to the Doctor, and bring a bottle of their urine, he will show them the cause of their trouble.

The Chronic Afflicted in order to have the skill of the Noted Specialist, must either go to such specialist, or the Specialist must go to them. Statistics show that among all chronic sufferers, not more than one in five hundred ever go to the larger cities to receive treatment; this fact is owing mainly to: The terrible dread the sick have of leaving home and going into the turmoil, noise and confusion of a great city, and the worry and exhaustion incident to travel. Also the great expense of the trip and the unreasonable prices charged for examination and treatment. It is a notorious fact that chronic diseases are so distinct from acute ones that the regular practitioner, as a rule, wants nothing to do with them, and if satisfied with his income, will frankly say so, hence the necessity of the specialist; and that he shall put himself where those patients **uncured by their Family Doctor** may see him and receive first-class treatment, although unable to visit the city to secure a like quality of skill. The fact that a city specialist visits your county seat, and receives and prescribes for patients at your best hotel does not in the least detract from his skill, honesty, integrity or respectability. For if a man is a gentleman at home he is a gentleman everywhere. Does Dr. Kutchin cure every body? No! Does he treat every case that goes to him? No! But he does cure a greater percentage of cases accepted for treatment than any specialist of our acquaintance. His business has assumed such gigantic proportions in Ohio that he has found it an absolute necessity to confine his work almost entirely to this State. This enables everyone under his care to communicate with or see the Doctor on short notice at all times.

☞DR. KUTCHIN IS NO STRANGER IN THIS COUNTY HE HAS BEEN MAKING REGULAR VISITS HERE FOR THREE YEARS.

☞SPECIAL NOTICE.—In all obscure diseased conditions DR. KUTCHIN requests the afflicted to bring a sample of urine for free analysis. This should be the first passed on arising. Let the afflicted remember that Dr. H. LESTER KUTCHIN visits this country regularly every month for the convenience and benefit of his patients. He can be consulted FREE of CHARGE in his private parlors at the

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Friday, Nov. 29, '95

Consultation, Examination and Advice, Free.
Return visits made every 28 days

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN, COLUMBUS

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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BEING A GOVERNOR.

Mr. McKinley Tells How it Feels To Be One.

IT IS AN AGREEABLE POSITION.

The Governor Vetoes the Proposal That He Be Authorized to Name the Ohio Delegation Himself—A Responsibility He Would Not Undertake.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 16.—"Is it very hard work to be a governor?" The question was put to Mr. McKinley, who sat in the executive chamber at Columbus, his legs comfortably crossed, his table strewn with papers, and a life-size portrait of ex-President Hayes gazing down upon him.

"No," said he reflectively, "It is very pleasant to be a governor. You see we are fairly comfortable here." And this was quite true.

There are no frills about the Ohio state house, and there is no yellow plush within. Up one flight, down another, turn to the left, enter a wide open door, and there you are in the outer office of the governor of Ohio. The probability is that the visitor will first meet the executive clerk, Mr. Charles W. Bowsell, a very blonde and very cheerful young man, who has been with Mr. McKinley a long time, first as his private secretary, and now on the official roster as "executive clerk." Mr. Bowsell still does much of the Governor's personal work, although Mr. James Boyle, a veteran Ohio newspaper worker, is the official private secretary. But Mr. Bowsell will continue next to Governor McKinley after he retires from office, and should he become President, persons having business with him, will find it much to their advantage to know Mr. Bowsell, whose manners, person and trousers are equally faultless. Another young man or two occupy corners in this large public office, where from early morn until late at night, they prepare large and impressive documents, bearing in the lower left hand corner the great seal of the state of Ohio.

To be sure there is a colored messenger, but it is ten to one that the visitor will be told to "go right in," and there he'll find the governor in his leather chair, the picture of contentment, the personification of repose. It is a very large chamber, heavily carpeted, filled with portraits, with a cheery grate fire at one end, and a door leading to the private secretary's den at the other. Chairs and sofas cling to the walls in regular lines, and he who for the moment has the governor's ear, plants himself opposite at the executive table.

On the occasion in a mind a secretary had just been dismissed to write a letter to so-and-so, advising him that Mr. Blank was the best authority on wool and whatever he said would be found correct; a messenger had just been dispatched to find a copy of the governor's speech on the Wilson bill for a Kentucky Democrat who had been converted by that speech and now wanted to convert a neighbor; a California gentleman laid down his card and "just wanted to pay his respects;" a distressed relative was courteously turned over to the state board of pardons, and the shirt maker to his excellency wanted to know how the lost gubernatorial collar fitted. So they kept coming and going, and so I asked: "Is it very hard work to be a governor?"

"No," continued he, again answering this inquiry, "I have enjoyed being governor. I can imagine that to a man new in public affairs, it might be a tiresome job, but coming out of the hurly burly of congress, and finding myself within these quiet walls, it was an agreeable change. I had had sufficient experience with office seekers to know how to keep that feature of the business fairly in hand, and so the state and I have gotten on together admirably. Then it is an office in which any self-respecting man can take some satisfaction. One forms many acquaintances of many sorts and as a rule they are agreeable. The people of Ohio take pride in their state, and they respect the office of governor, if not the man."

"They respect him," said I, "but it seems to me they don't pay him very well They don't even give him a house to live in."

"That is so," acquiesced Mr. McKinley, "and in my next message I mean to recommend the building of a governor's residence. Of course many will say that other men work for private employers, and 'find themselves,' and why not a governor? They forget or do not realize the demands made upon a governor. I am called upon daily, at all hours, and in all places, about as you see me here. I am soon to retire from office, and from my own experience, and with no personal interest in the matter, I think I can advise this course with propriety."

And then we talked about the elections, and conventions, and finally about the proposal made in many quarters, to turn over to Mr. McKinley himself the duty of selecting the members of the Ohio delegation to the next national convention. I made the arguments pretty strong, just to see what the effect would be. It was pointed out that he had been endorsed as Ohio's candidate by the unanimous act of the state convention, and by the people at large, and that under these conditions no personal or local rights would be abrogated, but on the contrary, emphasis would be given to a cause already espoused. The influence of such a delegation was urged—it would be possible to put upon it men with a national acquaintance, men who could do more than vote, competent to mingle with delegates from other states and present Ohio's claims in proper light. "What's the use," said I, "of having all these district conventions, local heart burning, and all that?"

"My dear fellow," said he, "I couldn't seriously countenance any proposition of that sort under any circumstances. It's wrong in principle. Admitting the strength of your arguments, you must see that any departure from the time honored principle of permitting the people of each district to select their own agents, in their own way, even for the purpose of executing their own orders is essentially vicious. Not only is it essentially vicious but the whole thing is personally distasteful. Imagine any candidate, in any state that is apparently filled with friends, all offering to do his bidding, selecting forty or fifty of them to personally represent him. It is utterly out of the question. The people of Ohio would never consent to this, even if I would, and if they should, I would refuse to make out the list. Ohio will go into the national convention with four delegates at large nominated by a state convention, and two each from the congressional districts, all selected in the usual way."

Then there were more callers, and more and more, and between them more chats about men, measures and things. "I look forward to my return to private life," said he, "with the pleasure of a school boy preparing for his vacation. We shall go to housekeeping in a very small home at Canton, and I expect to remain there, as quietly as I can, and just as much as I can."

At the present time Mr. McKinley occupies a suite of six rooms at the Neil, and it is said that Governor-elect Bushnell may move into the same apartments. It is also said that he will not move to Columbus at all, but will come up from Springfield daily, and go back at night. In any event, Governor and Mrs. McKinley, who have mastered in its perfection the art of making friends, will be greatly missed.

A RECEIVER ASKED FOR

The Leading Massillon Operators Involved.

TEMPORARY INJUNCTION ISSUED

The Massillon-Elm Run Coal Company is Charged With Fraud—A Controversy in Court Over a Number of Leased Coal Tracts.

Attorney Howells, John C. Albright, Evan J. Evans and W. K. L. Warwick, as administrators of the estate of J. G. Warwick, deceased, are plaintiffs in a petition filed in court today by Lawyers Pease, Baldwin & Yong, R. S. Shields & Kline, and Tolles, against the Massillon Elm Run Coal Company, J. Frank Pocock, Wm. Penman and Henry F. Pocock. The petition reads that prior to March 16, 1882, the plaintiffs leased lands situated in Stark county, for the purpose of removing coal therefrom, from Adam Burkholder, Wm. McFarren, Samuel Baughman, John Baughman, Wesley Harrold, Wm. Houston, Samuel McFarren, John McFarren and Geo. W. Bretz. For said leases certain annual payments in advance were required also a tonnage royalty. The said Howells, Albright and Warwick joined with the defendant J. F. Pocock, the plaintiff E. J. Evans and one Henry Foltz, in the organization of the defendant Massillon Elm Run Coal Company, incorporated with a capital stock of $90,000, of which each took one-sixth. Messrs. Howells, Albright and Warwick then transfered to the said company all their rights, title and interest in said leases, the company agreeing to comply with all terms embodied in these leases, to pay royalties named and fully protect and keep alive said leases. Messrs. Howells, Warwick and Albright were to receive 3 cents per ton on every ton of screened lump coal mined.

It was further stipulated in the contract that on failure of the Massillon-Elm Run Coal Co. to comply with said agreement the latter should be forfeited. The company began to remove coal from lands leased from Messrs. Burkholder, S. S. and John McFarren and continued until the coal was substantially exhausted. Differences having arisen, Messrs. Howells, Albright and Evans sold their stock in the said company to the remaining stockholders On February 20, 1883 an order was received from the defendant company for advanced royalties on leases known as Bretz, Boughman and Harrold, until the company should desire to mine therefrom. Here a further agreement between Messrs. Howells, Albright, Evans and Warwick and the defendant company was entered into. This provides that should the defendants not desire to pay advanced royalties all interests in the leases be transferred. The plaintiffs accepted the reports of the company as to the amount of coal mined and their royalty for the same. They claim that said reports have been discovered to be false and were made so for the purpose of defrauding the plaintiffs out of a large portion of the royalty due them. The exact amount cannot be ascertained without an examination of the books.

The plaintiffs say that under the second agreement no advance payments have been made by the defendant company on the McFarren lease. It is further charged that explorations have been made and large bodies of coal lie under lands embraced in the Baughman, Boughman, McFarren and Houston leases; that the company paid advance royalties on the Houston lease until October, 1892, at which time, desiring to remove coal from said tract and fraudulently contriving to defeat the plaintiffs, procured a new lease, and though it has removed coal from the premises, has kept the same from the county records. There are numerous other grievances set aside in the petition, among them the fact that the plaintiffs have been denied an inspection of the defendants' record of the leases.

Royalties have also been paid in the John Boughman lease, a new lease having been procured in the name of Harry F. Pocock and William Peman. The defendants claim that neither are owners of the lease, but that it is owned by the defendant company and that a mine has been opened at the cost of $20,000. Coal has been removed and no royalty paid the plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs pray, therefore, that the defendants be restrained from refusing the plaintiffs access to the mines for the purpose of examination and from removing supporting pillars, thus cutting off access. Also from destroying or removing books of the company. They further desire a receiver appointed to take charge of the Baughman, Boughman, Houston and Wm. McFarren, lesses, to hold and manage the same under orders of the court. That on a final hearing the injunction be made perpetual, that accounts be taken of amounts due the plaintiffs as royalties, and that a decree be entered in favor of the plaintiffs that the defendants be found to have forfeited all right to any of the properties covered by the contracts referred to and that the plaintiffs be found owners.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS

A Teachers' Meeting at New Berlin, Nov. 29-30.

THE TRI-COUNTY INSTITUTE.

Questions Propounded to Applicants at the Last County Examination—It Will Pay Canton Teachers to Attend the Institute.

The programme for the teachers' institute at New Berlin, Nov. 29 and 30, has been sent out by Secretary Oberlin. Supt. F. Trendley, of Youngstown, and Dr. E. T. Nelson, of Delaware, are among the foremost educators of the state, and will undoubtedly give Stark county teachers lectures that contain much food for thought. The Canton board of education at their last meeting adopted a resolution, saying that teachers who did not attend the New Berlin institute would not receive pay for Friday. It is the business of every teacher in the county to be present whether he is paid for it or not. It is not unlikely that the Valley Railway will make a round trip rate from Canton, and conveyance will be furnished to and from the station to those who pay the price.

Six of the eight pupils who graduated under the Boxwell law, in Bethlehem township last May are attending the Navarre high school.

Canton's reading circle numbers eighty-seven members. Teachers throughout the state are taking hold of reading circle work as never before.

The winter terms of the country schools have already commenced. The weather has been favorable for the progress of the fall work, and the farmer boys and girls should all have started to school by this time. Too often pupils and teachers are hindered in their work by the needless absence of a few. Some go to school only when there is nothing else to do and no other place to go.

Miss Helen McGregor has resigned her position in the East Liverpool high school, and will teach Greek in a college at Willoughby, near Cleveland.

Pres. S. F. Scovel will deliver the address at the dedication of the new school house in Plain township, Wayne county.

The rain kept many persons from attending the tri-county institute at Lodi, last week. An excellent programme had been prepared, which was carried out by the executive committee to the best of their ability. The tri-county has been a great power for good among the teachers of Wayne, Ashland and Medina counties for the past ten years.

The pupils and teachers of the North street school enjoyed an enforced vacation last Tuesday, on account of the bursting of some steam heating pipes.

The following questions were given at the last county teachers' examination:

GRAMMAR.

1. Write and diagram a sentence containing an appositive clause.
2. Define a complex sentence, and a subordinate clause, and give an example of each.
3. "An infinitive may be the subject or the predicate of a proposition, or an adjective, objective, or adverbial element." Illustrate each.
4. Write correctly:
   "We arrived safe at Canton."
   "The man which you seen is my father."
   "I and he done our work."
   Give your reasons for changes.
5. Give two distinctions between personal and relative pronouns.
6. What is a possessive? What is an apposition? Write a sentence containing a possessive pronoun and determine its case.
7. Define grammar, language, orthography, declension, and synopsis of a verb.
8. Analyze by diagram: "Remember Franklin's maxim, 'God helps them that help themselves'."
9. Write at least ten lines about the weather, the crops, or the schools of your neighborhood.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

1. To what three things should a pupil give attention in studying a spelling lesson?
2. Name four conditions of a school room conducive to the health of pupils.
3. What are you doing to build yourself up in the profession of teaching?
4. What is natural study? Why is its study so strongly urged by educators?
5. Of what educational value are history and literature in our school course?
6. Name what are called by Dr. White the "Royal Incentives" to study.
7. Name also what he calls the "Seven School Virtues."

PHYSIOLOGY.

1. How is the animal heat of the body produced? How regulated?
2. Define the following: artery, vein, capillary, the pulse, assimilation.
3. How are the organic substances that are used as food divided? Describe each kind and give its special value.
4. Beginning at the left auricle trace the circulation of the blood through the system.
5. Describe the eye and tell how we see.
6. Define catarrh, congestion, inflammation, rickets, gout.
7. What is the injurious element in all intoxicating liquors? In tobacco? In coffee? In tea? In opium?

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Of what educational value is the study of geography?
2. Name and describe the predominant mountain system of North America. The secondary system.
3. Name and locate the capital of each of the Middle states. Of the Central states.
4. Explain, as you would to a class, why the direct rays of the sun are warmer than the oblique rays.
5. What is the latitude of a place 107 degrees south of us? Of a place 115 degrees west of us?
6. Give the area and population of Ohio. Of Stark county.
7. Where is Manitoba? What river flows through it? What is its capital?
8. What is the width of each zone in degrees? What change would there be if the inclination of the earth's axis were 30 degrees? If it were 40 degrees?
9. What is meant by vertical distribution of plants? Horizontal distribution?
10. Locate the Gulf stream. Give the cause of it. Does it affect the climate of the U. S.? Give the reason.

TWO SUNDAY TRAINS.

Superintendent Stout Provides a New and Complete Time Card.

An important change in the passenger train and local freight schedule controlling the W. & L. E. trains will take effect on Sunday, Nov. 17, at 12:01 a. m. This time card has been carefully arranged by Superintendent F. J Stout and will undoubtedly prove beneficial to traffic generally. Trains, Nos. 2 and 5, will run daily and Nos.'s 1 and 6 are the regular mail trains.

East bound trains: No. 7 will leave Massillon at 4:30 a. m., instead of 6:35; No. 1 will leave at 1:25 instead of 12:40; No. 3 will arrive at Massillon at 6:55 p. m., instead of 6:30; a new train will reach Massillon from Toledo at 1:15 a. m. This train leaves Toledo at 7:45 p. m.

West bound trains: No. 2 leaves Massillon at 4:20 a. m.—an entirely new train; No. 4 leaves Massillon at 9:05 a. m., instead of 9 o'clock; No. 6 will leave at 12:55 p. m., instead of 1:05 p. m.; No. 8 will arrive from Wheeling at 11 p. m., instead of 7:40. Passengers taking trains No. 2 or 4 for Toledo can have ten and five hours respectively in that city.

A VOICE FOR REFORM.

Senator-Elect Williams and the Election Board.

Senator-elect Silas J. Williams, of Alliance, was caught the other evening just long enough to accept congratulations and answer a question or two.

"It was a great victory," said he, "and one of the amazing fruits of it is the crop of letters I get from people who want office. Why, if I were President Cleveland or Governor Bushnell I couldn't gratify them all. The election board? Certainly I am familiar with the matter. Yes, it must be changed. I am opposed to the present plan of organization which cuts off every part of the county outside of Canton from representation."

NEWS FROM NEAR BY TOWNS.

USED HIS GUN AS A CLUB.

MT. EATON, Nov. 18.—Harvey Mathoit, aged about 18 years, is in a precarious condition today as a result of an accident which occurred to him while hunting, Friday afternoon. He was endeavoring to knock some apples from a tree by using his gun, which was a double barreled muzzle loader. He held the muzzle in his hands and was striking a limb with the butt. The gun was discharged and the shot entered his breast, several of the balls entering his lungs

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Nov. 18.—John Hammond, a young man employed as a miner in the Minglewood mine, received injuries which may result fatally, by an explosion of gas, this morning. Hammond had just entered his room when the gas which had accumulated there ignited from the blaze of his lamp. His fellow workmen heard the explosion and rushed to his room, where they found him lying unconscious, with his clothes almost burned from his body. He was removed to his home and a physician summoned. He is suffering great agony and his recovery seems almost impossible.

A DUNDEE BURGLARY.

DUNDEE, Nov. 18.—The large general store of Jones & Walters at this place was entered by burglars Friday morning and goods to the amount of $125 were stolen. Entrance was gained by forcing the doors.

Inventions are a Detriment.

The Genoa literary society held a meeting last night, which was of considerable interest. A large audience was present, and the question, "Resolved, That inventions are a detriment to the laboring class," was hotly discussed by the following persons: Affirmative, C. Allen, J. Martin and H. Fasnacht; negative, T. Doll, H. H. Gallatin and William Fasnacht. The judges, Leonard Byers, Henry Freds and Philip Mower, decided in the affirmative. Massillon boys created some disturbance, and if they do it again will surely get a dose of law. Everybody is kindly invited who will abide by the rules of the society, which will be strictly enforced. The question for next Friday evening will be: "Resolved, That all Union soldiers of the late civil war should receive pensions." Affirmative, C. Allen and T. Doll; negative, H. H. Gallatin and H. Fasnacht. Miscellaneous discussion open to all.

***

No mystery about it. When the Shakers offered some time ago to give away a bottle of their Digestive Cordial to any one who might call at their New York office, there was a great rush and a great many people thought they were crazy.

Subsequent events prove it to have been a very clever advertising transaction, for although they gave away thousands of bottles it was in the end profitable; nearly everyone that took a free bottle came back for more and paid for it with pleasure, saying they had derived better results from its use than from any other medicine they had ever used.

There is nothing so uniformly successful in the treatment of stomach troubles as the Shaker Digestive Cordial, and what is better than all, it relieves at once.

Laxol, the new form of Castor Oil, is so palatable that children lick the spoon clean.

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A German chemist has discovered a remedy which has effected miraculous cures in cases of Muscular Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Lameness, Bruises Sprains, Swellings, Chiblains and Lumbago and all severe acute pains with one or two applications and hundreds are cured daily. It acts equally promptly on horses. This wonderful remedy is sold in drug stores as Dr. Bayer's Penetrating Oil. In 25 and 50 cts. bottles. No risk in buying it as money is refunded when it proves the contrary. Do not fail to try it.

Now is the time to subscribe.

ST. VITUS DANCE.

A Physician Prescribes Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.:
My daughter Mattie, aged 14, was afflicted last spring with St. Vitus dance and nervousness, her entire right side was numb and nearly paralyzed. We consulted a physician and he prescribed Dr Miles' Restorative Nervine. She took three bottles before we saw any certain signs of improvement, but after that she began to improve very fast and I now think she is entirely cured. She has taken nine bottles of the Nervine, but no other medicine of any kind.
Knox, Ind., Jan. 5, '95. H. W. HOSTETTER.

Physicians prescribe Dr. Miles' Remedies because they are known to be the result of the long practice and experience of one of the brightest, members of their profession, and are carefully compounded by experienced chemists, in exact accordance with Dr. Miles' prescriptions, as used in his practice.
On sale at all druggists. Write for Dr. Miles' Book on the Heart and Nerves. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

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YOUNG MEN
Troubled with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Pimples on the Face, Aversion to Society, Organic Weakness, Kidney and Bladder affections, or any form of special Disease, can here find a safe and speedy cure. **CHARGES REASONABLE,** especially to the poor.
BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES cured without mercury or injurious drugs, and all chronic ailments of the Nose, Throat, Bones, Mucous patches in the Mouth, Blotches, Warty Growths, Varicocele, Ulcers and Painful Swellings, Piles, Fistula and Rectal Ulcers cured without pain.
MIDDLE-AGED MEN. Many are troubled with too frequent evacuations of the bladder, causing a slight burning or smarting sensation, and weakness of the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examining the urinary deposit, a ropy sediment will often be found, and sometimes particles of albumen will appear, or the color be of a thin pale hue, again changing to a dark or turbid appearance. Many men, ignorant of the cause of this difficulty which is the second stage of organic weakness, we guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases and total restoration of the whole system. **CONSULTATION FREE.** Call or Write for special list and book for special HOME treatment.
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Our line of China Ware is most complete, especially in the finer grades, and we are prepared to meet the wants of all. The fact is, our stock is too large, and we are obliged to reduce it. A splendid assortment of Vases, Jardinieres, handsomely decorated Chamber Sets. Bric-a-brac—a thousand and one articles of real merit, will be disposed of at sacrifice prices. - - - - - -

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All Kinds of LAMPS, and we are selling them at way-down prices.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1895.

Secretary Carlisle is wise in his generation. His only ambition is to become a private citizen and resume the practice of law.

Liquid air is now being manufactured on a commercial basis in Germany. Patrons of the interurban street railway line, who gaze in sorrow at the fast closed ventilators, should make a note of this item, and order through their druggists.

Governor McKinley does not approve of THE INDEPENDENT'S proposal that he be given authority to name the entire Ohio delegation. The reasons he gives indicate his modesty even in so weighty a matter. His friends are not convinced that he is entirely right but cannot do otherwise but respect his wishes.

When once comes to think of it, it is a singular thing that the greatest city in the country is the only one unlikely to receive consideration as the place for holding a national political convention. Yet it is the only one competent to take care of the people. Its hotels can accommodate 200 000 transient visitors, and they are the grandest, and service considered, the cheapest in the world.

Now that the election is over we are hearing less of the "business revival" than we did before. The truth is we are not enjoying any great degree of prosperity, and the leading thinkers we have, especially in the East, are more apprehensive now than they have been in three years. Except in the iron trade the depression has not been overcome. Our government continues to spend more than it takes in, and the outflow of gold has not been stopped. The importation of foreign goods increases, and is displacing those of New England. The new tariff law is not only low in its schedules, but is so loosely framed that foreign merchants succeed in evading its provisions, and by a cleverly contrived system of false invoices rush in double the quantities they otherwise would. The only hopeful facts are that the American people refuse to be held down, and that the new congress is pledged to increase the revenues. The fear is that Mr. Cleveland will obtrude his personal convictions upon the country and veto any salutary legislation the Republicans may propose. The happy solution of the problem is not so difficult to arrive at as it would seem, at first thought. All that is required is to get the public revenues beyond the public expenditures.

NEW YORK AS A CONVENTION TOWN.

Right between ourselves, there is more bed-rock truth in these observations from the New York Sun, than any others that have been printed on the convention question for a long time:

"We often hear of the miseries that are suffered by the delegates to those conventions which are held in the lesser cities. They can't get quarters, or they can't eat the victuals; they complain of the prices, and are dissatisfied with everything. The board of trade of this city, heretofore, rendered a good service to all such committees as may choose the place in which to hold commercial, political, religious, moral reform, scientific, or other conventions; it has suggested to them the name of New York, where there are quarters for countless visitors, the best comestibles on earth, reasonable prices for everything, and assembly halls of any desired size, besides all kinds of attractive spectacles and virtuous amusements, not to speak of a cosmopolitan population that is always friendly to visitors, however numerous they may be. It is shameful to subject delegates to such miseries as they must endure when they go to a convention in a one-horse town, or, indeed, in any place other than New York. Maybe the Christian Endeavorers didn't get mad as hornets when they met in convention at an Ohio settlement; maybe other respectable people haven't uttered sinful words when at convention in Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Wheeling, Chicago, or Indianapolis, but we have heard that they did. It is too bad. There is not the least danger of anything of the kind in New York. Delegates to every convention held here are happy from the moment they see as until the hour of their departure; happy, too, for the rest of their life when talking about their experience in the peerless city."

THE BICYCLE BOOM.

The bicycle manufacturers of the country are said to have turned out 750,000 first class wheels in the season just ended, and to have prepared to manufacture 2,000,000 for the coming year. In every part of the country bicycle factories are springing up, in which the parts are assembled, and in other places great industries have become established for the manufacture of tires and tubing. Our own county seat has four bicycle companies, and the newest and largest in the business has given its first order for material out of which 15,000 machines will be made. These figures, when considered in connection with the population of the country, are overwhelming. They either indicate that all our people are going bicycle crazy, or like many other good things the bicycle is being done to death.

Assuming that 2,000,000 first class new wheels are being manufactured for the season of 1896, we have one wheel for men, women, the babies in arms, and the feeble and essentially incompetent, and we have probably one new wheel for every fifteen persons who can by any possibility be expected to own one.

Deducting again for the localities in which no roads exist, and the proportions decrease still further. And these thoughts apply only to wheels contracted for and not yet out of the factories. Adding to this number the wheels already in existence, and bearing in mind that most riders change machines not oftener than once in three years, and we find the inevitable conclusion that a slump is coming very soon, when prices will be cut in two, and the little fellows will go to the wall.

The hope of the bicycle manufacturers is therefore not so much in the expectation of a continuation of the present phenomenal demand for these vehicles, as it is the expansion of the call for all sorts of contrivances in which light steel frames and bicycle wheels are employed. The number of these is constantly increasing. The pneumatic sulky and road wagon are already common. The new fangled baby carriage has come, and the package delivery cart has started. The horseless carriage is in its experimental stage, and other things will doubtless be developed. So there will be a permanent need for the best equipped bicycle factories, even if the smaller ones do go to the wall.

THE ELECTION BOARD AGAIN.

The subject of the reorganization of the county election board, upon which THE INDEPENDENT really has nothing more to add on its own account, is only brought up again in order to present the mildly dissenting views of a Canton correspondent, whose comment is interspersed with some interesting information. He writes:

"You seem to convey the idea that the entire cost of this board falls on the county. Now this board is a board for the city of Canton, and as such is paid by the city, each member getting $400 a year. Canton, remember, is a city of the first class and fourth grade. The balance of salary, $500, is paid by the county and Canton helps to pay that, so you will see that Canton actually pays about two-thirds and the rest of the county pays about one-third, possibly a little over. In this connection remember Canton has twenty two election precincts, and the county outside has fifty-eight. Under these circumstances is it so very unfair that the mayor of Canton should make the appointments? and is "the principle on which the board is now constituted essentially unjust?" I am glad you do not find fault with the way in which the duties are performed, and that, after all, is the principal thing.

"I have long maintained that men of principle should be our principal men, and, in the public service, should carry out the law.

"You seem to underestimate greatly the amount of work falling upon this board, and take no account of somewhat of responsibility. It is said that in a theatre lookers on see no more than the players, and in other lines the same remark may apply. But the lookers on are not just always qualified to know and judge of the toil and responsibility required."

THE INDEPENDENT is obliged to the Canton writer for having supplied the facts in the case, but does not discover in his statement any good reason why any board having jurisdiction throughout the county should exist, whose members are limited to residents of a single municipality and appointed by the mayor of that municipality. It appears that before the city and county boards were merged into one, the city members received $400 each, per annum, from the city, and we have the word of Representative Wilhelm, that, as a member of the county board he only received about $40. This being the case, there seems no clear reason why, when the city board assumed the functions of the county board, its members should get $500 each, for doing what Mr Wilhelm considered $40 good pay. THE INDEPENDENT never approves of a niggardly policy in public matters, but it is candidly of the opinion that every member of the present board would accept one-third of his present salary, and not feel like relinquishing the office. The three members of the Stark county delegation to the general assembly favor a reorganization, so the matter may be allowed to rest until the legislature convenes.

FREE TRADE AND AGRICULTURE

Free trade, even in merrie England, has some drawbacks to which neither Mr. Cleveland nor his ambassador, Mr. Bayard, has called attention. That duty has, however, been performed by no less able an authority than Lord Salisbury, the English premier. The speech in which he did so was delivered on October 30, and has been overlooked on this side of the water because of the election excitement. He drove the fact straight home to his hearers that husbandry was nearly dead in Great Britain. The history of the British free trade movement begins with the invention of the steam engine, and development of iron and coal industries. Our cousins across the waters, amazed at the growth of their wealth and population, at once foresaw that England's future depended, not upon agriculture, but upon manufacturing. Inasmuch as she could not raise enough grain for her population, it was decided to do away with all laws restricting the importation of cereals, and strive to obtain for her manufacturers "the markets of the world." How well she succeeded is history.

But all this time, a strong minority in town, maintaining that national health and character were not to be measured by mere wealth. They argued that the British yeomanry stood for something which found no definition in political economy, and that a blow at their prosperity was a knife thrust at the heart of the nation.

These arguments were overruled, and Great Britain set out upon its career of modern conquest. At first success beyond any conception followed. Money and work were plenty, and if agriculture languished, the farmers could move to the towns. Now the picture has changed. The farmers are ruined, husbandry is a partly forgotten art, and the cities, overcrowded with idle or underpaid workmen, are breathing with misery and discontent. "The markets of the world," once England's have been divided, since other countries were not ready to respond to the British program without a struggle. So that even now, in the very citadel of free trade, complaint arises from the titled Premier, who controls the destinies of that country. The theory on which protective duties on grain were wiped out in England has proved to be a failure. Our own citizens may find in these results a lesson for themselves. Judging from the returns of Nov. 5, they already see that it is the home market that they should cultivate, and seek to establish the factory and the farm, side by side.

COURT HOUSE AND CANTON

The Myers Case—Thomas Smith Found Guilty of Burglary.

CANTON, Nov. 19.—Governor McKinley and Mrs. McKinley will occupy the right box at the Grand during Joseph Jefferson's engagement. Mr. Jefferson will, during his stay in Canton, be the guest of Mrs. M. C. Barber, Mrs. McKinley's sister, and a reception will be tendered the eminent actor Friday afternoon.

Theodore Kramer has brought suit against Louis J. Boli for $2,000 damages. The petition alleges that the defendant on December 8, 1894, conveyed to the plaintiff forty acres of land in Perry township, claiming he had full power to convey the same. That on this land was a large spring of great value to the farm. The petition alleges that the title was not clear; that on March 1, 1881, Frederick Boli had sold the farm to Louis, but had reserved the right to use the spring and convey the water across the forty acres to a farm on the other side. The petition alleges that Fred Boli afterward sold the farm to Gertrude Wetzel, and conveyed to her the right to use the spring and carry the water across the defendant's farm. The petition alleges that Gertrude Wetzel will not allow the plaintiff to use the spring. The petition alleges that the spring is of great value to the farm, and he is damaged by being deprived of its use. Pease, Baldwin & Young are the attorneys.

The decision of the court on the motions argued Monday, to quash the indictments against Robert Miller and J. W. Myers, will be reserved until Monday next.

The demur filed by Lawyers Pease, Baldwin & Young in the case of Ohio against James Myers and Anna Scott will be argued on Monday. Providing the court does not sustain the motion to quash the indictments the case will probably be tried Wednesday.

Thomas Smith, arrested for burglarizing Alfred Kunz's watch repair shop in Massillon, was tried in court last night. The jury returned a verdict of guilty after being out a half hour. Smith's sentence has not yet been imposed.

Marriage licenses were granted on Monday to Albert Schoeneberg and Lizzie Neuman, of Canton; Luther M. Barth and Ella May Forest, of Massillon. David H. Jones and Maggie Evans, of Pigeon Run.

LAST OF THE MISTY MIDGETS

Result of Their Efforts in Behalf of th Cemetery Association.

The entertainment committee of the Massillon Woman's Cemetery Association have every reason for congratulating themselves. Not only have the financial results of the "Misty Midget" entertainment been thoroughly satisfactory, but the interest taken in it on every hand has been both hearty and genuine. The net proceeds are about $368, the total receipts having been $418 21. The "Misty Midgets" made their third and last appearance on Saturday afternoon. Before the final tableau, Mrs. Everhard, president of the association, made a short address, in which she thanked the older people in the audience for their patronage and interest in the affair, and urged all those not already members of the association to identify themselves with its proposed work. As the audience was leaving three rousing cheers were heard. The "Misty Midgets" behind the curtain were saying good bye to Mrs. Dr. Gardner, who had been their instructor, stage and general manager. Her untiring energy and patience have done much, if not everything, toward making the little play a success.

Mining Troubles at Alliance.

Saturday the miners of the Carr and Davis mines were cut ten cents on the ton for digging coal. The price has been one dollar, and the miners objected to the ninety cent rate when they did not have work all the time. They held a conference with the miners of the Robertson mine, and all agreed to quit work. The three mines employ forty men, and furnish a large portion of the city's coal supply. A meeting is called for Tuesday evening, and it is thought the trouble will be adjusted and the men will go to work Wednesday. There is no trouble, but the men absolutely refuse to work at the rate and are willing for the operators to get other help if they can find it.—Alliance Review.

The healing properties of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve are well known. It cures eczema, skin affections and is simply a perfect remedy for piles. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Latest Details of the Disaster at Cleveland.

THE CONDUCTOR WAS TO BLAME.

Motorman Rogers Says Hoffman Motioned For Him to Go Ahead—Car Dashed Through the Gates Into the Draw—Heartrending Scenes.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 18.—The people of this city are appalled by a realization of the full horror of the terrible accident which occurred Saturday evening on the big Central viaduct. It was the worst accident that had ever happened in this city, and the story of how the motor car, loaded with men, women and children, had plunged through the open draw, straight down 100 feet into the river, has been told over and over again. Great crowds still gather on the bridge above the wrecked car and about the place where the wreckage is buried in the river, eagerly discussing every detail of the accident. The first reports of the disaster have been verified in every particular, with the possible exception of the number of victims, which is a trifle smaller than was at first supposed. Seventeen people are dead and two are missing. The work of rescuing the bodies of the victims has gone on steadily, and it is now believed that nothing more can be done until the last bit of the wreckage of the car has been removed from the river.

The scenes about the river while the work of rescue was being prosecuted were pathetic in the extreme. The thousands of people who had assembled waited with bated breath for the discovery of bodies. It was a sad crowd, and out of respect for the unfortunate dead but very little noise was made. Occasionally the wild scream of some frantic woman who believed some one dear to her was among the unfortunate ones would echo over the flats, only to be taken up at a distance by some other woman whose heart was breaking over her loss. As the bodies were passed from the fire boat to the willing hands on shore an aisle was made and the bodies passed along. Every few feet some woman would step out from the crowd, peer in the face of a body as it passed and "It's not him, thank God," she would say. And so the sad procession moved on.

As the body of a young boy was taken from the fire boat an old lady nearly fell into the river in her anxiety to see the face of the dead boy. She would not be put back. She threw herself on the body, looked into the face and cried "Thank God." Falling upon her knees she raised her voice to heaven and prayed as only a mother could under the circumstances. Pressing close around her were anywhere from 1,000 to 5,000 people. Those who could see her raised their hats and not a few joined her in prayer.

At another spot two men were trying to hold an almost distracted woman. She believed her husband was on the ill-fated car and was almost insane with grief.

The killed are: James McLaughlin, baseball player, 77 Trowbridge avenue; Henry W. Mecklenburg, merchant tailor, 58 Mary street; Edward Hoffman, conductor, 121 East End avenue; Mrs. John A. Sauernheimer, 76 Professor street; Miss Bessie Davis, school teache in Sackett school, lived at 107 Noves street; Harry W. Foster, clerk for Noot & McBride company, 51 Mentor avenue; Mrs. Minnie C. Brown, 10 Taurman street; Curt Lepohne, school boy, Jennings avenue; Mrs. A. W. Hoffman, 30 years old, 1508 Pearl street; Harvey Hoffman, 7 years old, 1508 Pearl street; Mrs. Martha Palmer, 165 Kenilworth avenue; Marie Mitchen, 21 years old, domestic, Bell avenue. Augusta Sarnski, 207 Central avenue; Gertie Hoffman, 4½ years old, 1508 Pearl street; Louis F. Huletz, mail carrier, 38 Brevier street; —— Looney, 9 years old, 37½ Clifton street; B. C. Page, residence unknown.

The missing are: Miss Martha Sauernheimer, 154 Merchants avenue; Matthew Callahan, Hamilton street.

The Central viaduct is a huge stilt bridge 3,000 feet long, made of iron. It connects the heights and the prosperous residence section on the south-side with the business center of the city.

Directly over the river is a draw bridge of the pivot swinging pattern, and this is 101 feet above the surface of the water. The Southside street railroad passes over the bridge, and on either side of the draw there is a safety switch, which, unless the conductor alights and holds up a handle, will send a car into the gutter instead of allowing it to go on the draw.

The reports from the scene of the disaster place the blame on the conductor. They were to the effect that the ill-fated motor car approached the draw just as a vessel was nearing it, and the bridge attendants had closed the big iron gates, and were preparing to swing the draw.

As is the rule, the car stopped and the conductor went forward to release the switch in case the way was clear. He must have been blinded by the electric lights, for an eye witness declares that, although the gates were closed, and the draw was already in motion, the conductor raised the switch handle.

The motorman applied the current, and the car shot forward and struck the gates with a crash. There was only a moment's pause, and then the heavy car ground its way through the wreckage and plunged over the brink in the black abyss, amid the screams and frantic struggles of the passengers, who at the first intimation of danger rushed for the rear door. The car struck the water with a great splash and disappeared, and then there was silence.

The captain of the bridge guards says: "I saw this car coming rapidly toward the draw just as I had given the signal to swing it to admit the passage of a vessel. I waved my hands and hallooed to the motorman to stop, but apparently he paid no attention to me. The car came on. Just before it went over the brink Motorman Rogers jumped and ran away."

Conductor Hoffman mounted the car again, and went down with the passengers to death, and it will never be possible to tell exactly what he did before the accident occurred.

One passenger, still living, was taken the only one who escaped instant death.

Horace Andrews, president of the Cleveland electric railway, said that the motorman, whose name is Rogers, had been in the employ of the company for four years, and was regarded as a thoroughly competent and reliable man. The conductor, whose name was Hoffman, had been on the road two years.

The man who was taken to the hospital in an unconscious condition is Patrick Looney of Lyman street. He recovered consciousness shortly before midnight, but is in a critical condition. He said that his recollection of the accident was not very clear. The first intimation he had that an accident was to occur was when he felt the car falling. Before he knew what had happened he became unconscious and remembered nothing more until he came to at the hospital.

The finding of the body of little Gertie Hoffman filled the cup of sorrow for A. W. Hoffman, a grocery salesman living at 1508 Pearl street. She was the last member of his family. His wife and son Harvey, the latter aged 7, had already been taken from the river. When Hoffman realized what had happened to him, he became benefit of his reason. Rushing to the river, he plunged in and tried to drown himself, but was rescued.

August Rogers, the motorman, is still detained at the Central station, though he is now held only as a witness before the coroner. He said: "The car was at a full stop, and the conductor ran ahead and threw the switch. He motioned me ahead with a wave of his arm. I put my lever at the first notch, and as I passed the conductor, who always stands at the switch lever until the car has passed, was running at the rate of possibly four miles an hour. I looked back, as I always do, and saw him get on the rear platform."

"Looking ahead, I thought I saw the gates at the draw closed over the track, but as my lights were burning and I had current, the thought occurred to me that my eyes must have been at fault. I was just in the act of giving, and possibly gave, the lever a slight push forward, when I was startled by the gates just in front of me, and I heard someone yell, 'Jump.' I don't know whether I reversed the current or not, for I realized the danger and leaped from the vestibule. As I leaped I thought that I would plunge headlong down into the river, but as the car struck the gate I fell on it and caught the iron frame and saved myself. The car went down with an awful crash."

Rogers said he helped pull part of the bodies out and then went home. He is in terrible mental anguish.

HE KNEW IT WAS LOADED.

A Young Man of Mt. Eaton Fatally Injured.

MT. EATON, Nov. 18.—Harry Mathoit, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Mathoit, met with a very bad accident Friday that may yet prove fatal. While he was out hunting in company with Allie and Eddie Villard, and walking through an orchard he tried to knock an apple down with the stock of his gun, and in so doing the gun was discharged, the load taking effect on the breast bone, taking a downward course. The gun being a muzzle loader, and only had a light load, is what saved him from instant death. At this writing he is resting easy.

The Presbyterian Sunday school will give a Christmas entertainment on Christmas evening.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Nimger visited friend near Elton Sunday.

Miss Clara Westcott is home again after a pleasant sojourn among friends in Canton.

Mrs. George Stair and son, Troy, are visiting in Dalton, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Sauvain.

The Y. P. S. C. E. of the Reformed church will give a social at the pleasant home of Andrew Mumaw, on Thursday evening, November 21.

Paul Blanchard, formerly of this village, but of late years in the regular army at Fort Sheridan, is here on a visit, the guest of his sister, Mrs. C. C. Harrold.

The Rev. Hoak, of Mt. Hope, is conducting a series of meetings in the M. E. church at this place.

Walter Fraze has been disabled since August with static rheumatism, but is now better.

A Crowning Success.

C. E. DeVos, editor of the Coopersville (Mich.) Observer, is a worthy example of what push and energy, with keen business propensities, will accomplish. In a conversation with your correspondent Mr. DeVos said, "I was born in Keene, Canada, in 1855. In 1857 I migrated with my parents to Pella, Ia., received a common school education, drifted into the printing business, and removed to Battle Creek, Mich., where I became foreman in the large printing house of Gage & Son. I recently purchased the paper of which I am now editor. My life work has been very confining and exacting, and, as a result, my health gave out and I broke down with nervous exhaustion and sleeplessness. I was in such a condition that I could not sleep until completely worn out, my appetite failed me and I had to choke down what little I did eat. About two months ago my attention was called to Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer and I concluded to try it. It had a wonderful effect on me; in a few nights I was able to get all the sleep needed, my appetite returned and became as ravenous as a wolf's, my weight increased twelve pounds, my mind became clear and active; in fact, I was restored to health and I look and feel an entirely different man."

Inquiry and observation has proved Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer to be a truly wonderful cure for all nerve troubles, such as nervous prostration, fits, spasms, mental depression, exhausted vitality, despondency and sexual general debility. For sale by the Saltsman Drug Company, Z. T. Baltzly and F. E. Seaman.

Say, why don't you try DeWitt's Little Early Risers? These little pills cure headache, indigestion and constipation. They're small, but do the work. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Look out for colds at this season. Keep yourself well and strong by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great tonic and blood purifier.

SMOKE MAIL POUCH THE BEST
PURE HARMLESS SATISFYING
NICOTINE NEUTRALIZED

NEWS FROM TURKEY.

The American Minister Tells of the Atrocities.

THE SULTAN'S LIFE IN DANGER.

It is Now Known Positively That the Turkish Soldiers Supported the Brutal Kurds in the Pillaging of the American Missions.

[By Associated Press to The Independent.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 19—Minister Terrell has received and communicated reports of the rioting at Kharput. It appears that the Armenians expected an attack and were armed. They repulsed the first attack of the Kurds, who thereupon ransacked the mission houses of the American missionaries and exploded a shell in a house of one of the missionaries. The American missionaries escaped unhurt and put themselves under the protection of the Turkish governor, who still has them in charge. It is known that the Kurds were supported during the pillaging by Turkish troops. When the Kurds made the second attack on the Armenians they were more successful and a fearful massacre followed. It is estimated that from 800 to 1,000 persons were killed. The Sultan is in greatest alarm. Rumors of plots against his life thicken.

COURT HOUSE AND CANTON.

Interesting News Items from the County Seat.

CANTON, Nov. 18.—Two motions are being argued in common pleas court today. One is to effect the dismissal of the indictment against J. W. Myers for embezzling county funds under John Maudru's administration. The second was made to quash the indictment against Robert Miller. The latter was indicted for embezzlement of funds of the Sun Vapor Light Company.

Frank Phillips, of Massillon, was arrested here on Saturday afternoon charged with perjury. He secured a marriage license to wed Louise Decker. In order to do this it was necessary for him to swear that he was 21 years of age. He is charged with being but 19. Phillips claims the charge is spite work. His hearing is set for Wednesday.

The will of George E. Wolfe, of Nimishillen township, has been filed for probate.

Wm. W. Zuber has been appointed executor of the estate of Henry Meiser, of Osnaburg township.

In the estate of John G. Warwick, of Massillon, Warrington K. L. Warwick has been appointed administrator.

In the estate of Hannah N. W. Brooke, of Massillon, the administrator has been removed.

In the case of the state of Ohio against E. R. Russell, charged with unlawfully obtaining board and lodging, the defendant was discharged.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Clarence Smith and Ida A. Stern, of Massillon; Elmer Nihart and Myrta A. Jarrett, of Minerva.

PREPARING THE DEFENSE.

Lawyers Engaged by the Massillon-Elm Run Coal Company at Work.

The controversy that has arisen over coal tracts between ex-Senator Anthony Howells, J. C. Albright, E. J. Evans and W. K. L. Warwick and J. F. Pocock, H. F. Pocock and Wm. Penman, which has been carried into court, promises to be an interesting and long drawn out fight. Lawyers Willison & Day and Judge Thayer have been secured by the Pococks and Mr. Penman, and are now engaged in preparing the defense. An answer and cross petition will be filed within two weeks. J. F. Pocock remarked this morning that sufficient rebuttal evidence can be readily furnished to overthrow the charges embodied in the petition filed in court by Mr. Howells and the others on Saturday.

Your pains would go, and a ruddy glow
Your cheeks would know,
If you would take in note please make)
For health's dear sake,
The remedy that did for me
Such wonders great,
I beg to state

That Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the one thing that can and does cure the derangements of the female system. It is woman's great regulator. If every woman who suffers from diseases peculiar to her sex knew of its wonderful curative properties, a chorus of rejoicing would be heard throughout the length and breadth of the land, singing its praises. For nursing mothers and debilitated "run-down" women generally, it is the greatest restorative tonic and soothing nervine known. For those who are about to become mothers it is indeed a priceless boon. It lessens the pains and perils of childbirth, shortens parturition, promotes the secretion of an abundance of nourishment for the child and shortens the period of confinement.

Mrs. T. S. Hawkins, Chattanooga, Tenn., says, "Shiloh's Vitalizer 'saved my life.' I consider it the best remedy for a debilitated system I ever used." For dyspepsia, liver or kidney trouble it excels. Price 75c. Sold by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton, West Side.

There are many good reasons why you should use One Minute Cough Cure. There are no reasons why you should not, if in need of help. The only harmless remedy that produces immediate results. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

CANAL FULTON NOTES.

Death of an Old Resident—Over a High Embankment.

CANAL FULTON, Nov. 18.—M. M. Simmons, an old and highly respected farmer, living half a mile north of this place, died suddenly of apoplexy, Saturday evening at 9 o'clock. About 11 a. m. he was sitting in the barber shop here, waiting his turn to be shaved, when and apparently in his usual health, without any warning he fell to the floor, and soon became unconscious. He was taken to his home and died as above stated. His age was 65 years. He was a quiet, unassuming, upright, honest, citizen, trusted and respected by all who knew him. He was a staunch Republican and served several terms as member of the board of education and also as township trustee.

Last Saturday evening, three young gents who spent the evening in town having a good time, narrowly escaped serious injury on their way home. They started home about 10 o'clock and whether the darkness or something else obscured their vision they aae not saying, but when opposite the Bliler residence, on North [illegible] street, they drove over an embankment and horse, top-buggy and occupants rolled thirty feet down a steep declivity. Assistance was soon at hand and they were helped to terra firma, when, strange to say, with the exception of slight damage to the buggy, no other injury was sustained. The rest of the journey home was probably made with more caution.

The Unity Company of Boston will give an entertainment at the school hall here next Wednesday evening. The programme consists of vocal and instrumental selections, dramatic and humorous readings and a concertation entitled, "Breaking the Home Ties." This company comes highly recommended as great entertainers and a good time is promised.

NAVARRE'S NEW MAYOR.

Mayor Mentzer's Resignation Accepted and a Successor Elected.

NAVARRE, Nov. 20.—At the council meeting last evening Emile Converse was appointed councilman instead of William Donnivan, who refused to serve. The resignation of Mayor Jacob E. Mentzer was taken from the table, and upon the motion of A. W. Goshorn his resignation was accepted. John G. Warwick, Will H. Stahl, Edward Rhine, William Hansen and Julius Hug were named as candidates for the vacancy. On the third ballot Mr. Rhine received four votes and was declared elected, and Marshal Keplinger was sent to notify the gentleman of his election, and in a short time returned with Mr. Rhine, who signified his willingness to accept the office. Justice Goshorn administered the oath of office, after which Mayor Rhine made a speech, in which he thanked the members of the council for the honor they had shown him, and said that he would enforce the laws as he found them. He wished the co-operation of the council and all the officers of the town, and closed by saying "a word to the wise is sufficient." The various bills were disposed of and the council adjourned until the evening when the mayor's bond will be accepted.

NEWS FROM NEAR BY TOWNS.

A DRIVER INJURED.

EAST GREENVILLE, Nov. 20.—George Gauntlett, a driver in the Anderson mine was badly injured this morning by a fall of slate. He was placing a prop when the accident occurred.

MATHOIT MAY RECOVER.

MT EATON, Nov. 19.—The attending physician says that there is a possibility that Harvey Mathoit may recover. He is conscious now and seems to suffer less.

When the Chill Mists of Morning

Hang like a pall over the surface of the earth, it will be well for you before venturing into the raw vaporous air charged, perhaps, with the seeds of malaria or provocative of rheumatic twinges, to take a wineglassful of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and thus shield yourself from atmospheric influences threatening to health. If you happen to get snowed, sleeted or rained upon, use the same preventive, and avoid the rheumatism or a dangerous cold. The agreeable warmth infused into the circulation by this genial stomachic, its invigorating and regulating properties commend it to all appreciative of the fact that prevention is better than cure. Use the bitters for dyspepsia, biliousness, nervousness and kidney trouble, sick headache and debility.

THE INDEPENDENT Co. prints report cards just the way the teacher wants them.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. C. T. Higginbotham is visiting Akron friends.

The Rev. George B. Smith spent Sunday in Alliance.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Brown, a daughter.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Ira Rice, who reside south of the city, a daughter.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred French, of Lorain, formerly of Massillon, a son.

J. S. Coxey received notice today that the total Populist vote in Ohio amounted to 52,675.

Frank Wagner, of Wismar street, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Fred Ellery, in Uhrichsville.

David H. Jones and Miss Maggie Evans, of Pigeon Run, were married in Canton, Monday, by Justice Bowers.

Frank Nichalls and Will Gardner were arrested Saturday in Uhrichsville for fighting. Nichalls claims to be from Massillon.

Mr. and Mrs. Pfouts and Mr. and Mrs. Eckert and Miss Emma Killian, of Canton, spent Sunday with Henry Gribble and family of East Main street.

Citizen John McCane is circulating a petition for signatures requesting that the appointment of a postmaster be left to a popular vote of the Democrats.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Sear, of Akron, are spending a few weeks in the city, the guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Vogt, in North Mill street.

The furnishing society of the U. B. church will hold a dime social at the residence of H. A. Shafer, in South Mill street, on Wednesday evening, November 27.

John Hildreth and Frederiok Bristol, boys, have been arrested for wrecking the train at Rome. Hildreth confessed, implicating two other boys. No motion assigned.

George Evans has removed to Alliance where he will take charge of the Singer sewing machine office in that city. T. E. Dunn will occupy the room vacated by Mr. Evans.

Daniel Courtney, charged with the murder of his son-in-law, Frank Swaney, was acquitted at Youngstown last Saturday. It was clearly proven that he acted in self-defense.

The marriage of Miss Ida Stern, to Clarence F. Smith was solemized at the groom's residence, in West Brookfield, on last Sunday evening, by the Rev. Gwinner, pastor of the Lutheran church.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Carrie M. Cecil and Mr. Edward Wiggins, at the home of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Cecil, 74 Richville avenue, on Thursday morning, November 28, at half past eleven o'clock.

Z. T. Baltzly met with a very painful accident at noon, Sunday. He was standing near a cellar way at his Erie street store when he slipped and fell backward down the steps. The ankle of the right foot was badly wrenched by the fall.

The survey of the new railroad from Canton to Wooster was commenced today, at a point about three miles west of Justus. The line will run in a westerly direction from Justus, and will cross the C., A. & C. road near Apple Creek, in Wayne county.

The Ohio Pythian Home trustees, at a meeting in Springfield, recently, decided to ask lodges of Ohio for $15,000 to build another cottage at the state home in that city The present cottage is filled with children, and it is imperatively demanded that another cottage be built.

Tramps will give Dalton a wide berth this winter. The council will instruct the marshal to set all tramps who apply at private residences for meals or for lodging, at work leveling up and tamping the waterworks ditches It will be a steady job all winter, and a hard one.

Miss Edith Uncle, who resides at 250 West Tremont street, is in a precarious condition and her recovery is extremely doubtful. Her mind has become deranged through an attack of the grip and at times it requires the most rigid watchfulness to prevent her from doing herself personal injury.

The total enrollment in the Protestant Sabbath schools of Massillon is as follows: St. John's 550, First M. E. 500, St. Paul's 300, Christian 250, Presbyterian 240, United Brethren 224, Reformed 175, St. Timothy's 100, Faith Lutheran 75, Second M. E. 58, Presbyterian Mission 30.

The works of the American Strawboard Company, at Barberton, which have long been idle, are to be started at once. Artificial lumber will be manufactured. Artificial lumber is coming into very general use. The Pennsylvania Railroad ompany is now using it in constructing cars.

John Yetzer and Miss Mary Peters were married this morning by the Rev. James Kuhn, at St. Mary's church. The bridesmaid was Miss Anna Peters, a sister of the bride, and the groom was attended by his brother Joseph Yetzer. A wedding reception was given by the bride's parents, who reside about two miles north of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Yetzer will reside in Massillon.

Two tramps entered a Youngstown saloon with a gallon jug, ordered it filled with whisky and tendered a dollar in payment, which the saloonist refused, saying it was $4 whisky. They refused to pay and he poured it into the barrel. The tramps left with the jug, and stopping a short distance away broke it. It contained two sponges well soaked with whisky, which furnished them several drinks.

It is understood that the consolidation of Brice's railroads will be made January 1. This will include the lake Erie & Western, 170 miles; Cincinnati, Jackson & Michigan, 345 miles; Cleveland, Akron & Columbus, 206 miles; Ohio Southern, 243 miles; Northern Ohio, 165 miles. The Lima Northern is to be added and completed to Toledo. The Northern Ohio extension to New Castle, Pa., will be completed. The headquarters of the ystem will be at Indianapolis.

Henry Aunding, a boatman, is occupying a cell in the city prison, and he will continue to do so until a fine of

was arrested in Canal Fulton Friday afternoon. He committed the offense at 2:30 o'clock Friday morning. When told to desist by an officer he called him several vile names and th n jumped from the boat on which he was riding. The police followed him to Canal Fulton and arrested him just as he was about to again board the boat.

A sad death occurred on the canal boat, J. C. Kellogg, while it lay at its moorings between this city and Canal Fulton early this morning. Myrtle, the 13-year-old daughter of Capt. George Kellogg, had complained of a headache all day and although every effort possible was made to relieve her, the pain increased in intensity until at last the poor young sufferer sank into insensibility. She never regained consciousness and at 2:30 o'clock death ensued. Upon reaching Massillon Dr. Hattery was summoned, who after an examination, stated that death had resulted from paralysis of the brain. The body will taken to Independence, O., for interment.

Time is said to be a great soother of old troubles, yet eight long months have rolled wearily around and still the hard heart of Mrs. Peter Winkhart, of Navarre, has not softened in the least toward her divorced and runaway husband. On March 27 Mrs. Winkhart swore out an affidavit before Mayor Schott against her husband, alleging extreme cruelty. Winkhart disappeared, and during his absence his wife secured a divorce. A short time ago he appeared in Navarre with another wife. This morning he and Mrs. Winkhart No. 2 drove to Massillon. The erstwhile Mrs. Winkhart notified the local authorities by telephone to be on the lookout for him, and Marshal Markle arrested him as he was driving up Erie street. Mayor Schott placed him under bond and he will answer to the original charge Thursday morning. Winkhart is evidently considered a very bad man, as it is alleged that the Navarre authorit e were afraid to arrest him

HAPPILY MARRIED.

The Wedding of Mr. Luther Barth and Miss Ella Forest.

One of the handsomest social events of the season was the marriage of Luther M Barth, of Alliance, and Miss Ella Forest, which was solemnized at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Forest, west of the city, Tuesday evening. Promptly at 7 o'clock Miss Lillian Graham took her place at the piano, and the bridal procession entered the beautifully draped parlor, stepping to the inspiring strains of the Mendelssohn wedding march. Here they were met by the Rev. George B. Smith, of the First M. E. church, who performed the ceremony.

The bride wore a becoming gown of cream serge trimmed in pearl irridescent point du applique lace, and carried a bouquet of Marshal Neil roses. The bridesmaid, Miss Cora Phelan, was attired in a handsome gown of pearl white organdie, with pink carnations. The maids of honor, Miss Margaret Davis and Miss Clara Morris, wore gowns of white organdie draped with pink carnations and cream crepon with red carnations, respectively.

The ushers were Frank Norwood and Fred Wise, of this city, and W. G. Hildebran, of Alliance, was the groom's best man. After the ceremony had been performed and congratulations had been extended the wedding breakfast was served. Immediately afterwards traveling costumes were donned and they were driven to the Pennsylvania railway station. The honeymoon will be spent in Kentucky and at Atlanta.

Upon their return Mr. and Mrs. Barth will make their home in Alliance, where the groom is a successful young business man.

The out of town guests were W G. Hildebran, Bert Joseph, Harry Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Muntz, Mr. and Mrs Houk, Miss Fanny Fuhr, and J. L Hunter, of Alliance; George Schover, Miss Helen Mung, Mr. and Mrs. Chas Barth, of Canton, and Mrs. Lennig, of Columbiana.

The Will of the Late Mrs D. C. Blood

The will of the late Mrs. D. C. Blood, of Cleveland for many years a resident of this city, is a peculiar instrument, written on a sheet of note paper The estate consists of a house and lot and two and one half acres of land in East Cleveland, worth about $3,000. The will is dated December 22, 1893, and makes the following bequests D. W. Carrier, River Falls, Wis; Della A. Storrs, of Randolph, Vt.: Fannie K. Blood, Oxfordville, N. H; $200 each; W A. Blodgett, $100. The remainder of the will reads as follows: "I give Fred J. Carrier, of River Falls, Wis. my watch and chain (the watch was d ar husband's). By order of Rev D. C. Blood I give his library, books and bookcase to the Presbyterian church. I give to the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America incorporated, all property not mentioned in the foregoing, by them to be used in forwarding the beneficient object of their organization." John Walworth is named as executor.

Says She Used a Base Ball Bat.

John Morgan, who resides at 79 West Main street, whose wife has petitioned the court for a divorce, says he is a wronged man. In her petition his wife alleges that Morgan shamefully abused her. This, Mr. Morgan claims, is unreasonable as well as untrue, as his wife is of a larger build than himself and has always asserted her superiority over him in the most despotic manner possible. On one occasion Mr. Morgan avers, his wife assaulted him with a base ball bat and but for his sprinting abilities he doubts not but that he would have been unmercifully clubbed.

It is a truth in medicine that the smallest dose that performs a cure is the best. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the smallest pills, will perform a cure, and are the best. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Good advice: Never leave home on a journey without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by The Saltsman Drug Co.

Nothing so distressing as a hacking cough. Nothing so foolish as to suffer from it. Nothing so dangerous if allowed to continue. One Minute Cough Cure gives immediate relief. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

OUR HEAD FARMER.

Secretary Morton Makes His Annual Report.

FARMING IS A GOOD BUSINESS.

The Head of the Agricultural Department Gives Figures to Prove It—The Export of Domestic Animals Is Increasing—Commends the Civil Service.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The report of the Secretary of Agriculture begins with a review of the work of the bureau of animal industry. The total number of animals inspected at the slaughter houses was considerably over 18,000,000, an increase of more than 5,500,000 over the previous year. During the year ante-mortem inspection was also made of 5,000,000 animals. The cost of inspection was reduced to 1.1 cents per animal. In 1893 inspection cost 4½ cents per animal, and in 1894 it cost 1⅜ cents.

Over 1,360,000 animals, cattle and sheep were inspected for foreign markets, of which 675,000 were shipped abroad. Over 45,000,000 pounds of pork was inspected microscopically and exported as against 35,000,000 in 1894 and 23,000,000 pounds in 1893.

Much space is devoted to discussing the opportunities for American meat products in foreign markets. Of 341,000 tons of meat received at the London central market in 1894, 71,000 tons were American, while nearly 50,000 tons came from Australia. The American preservation has not been maintained during 1895.

In the imports of cattle to Great Britain, the United States and Canada had a practical monopoly until the last two years. Since 1893 Argentina's shipments have greatly increased. Although the meat of the South American cattle is not as salable as the American, the business is profitable and likely to increase. American cattle sell at prices equal to the average paid for British carcasses.

The export of American horses to Great Britain has increased steadily, having more than double since 1893, amounting in the first eight months of 1895 22,755 head, valued at nearly $3,000,000. American geldings averaged this year in the English market $150. A rigid inspection of horses for export will be undertaken.

In cheese the United States, while a large shipper to British markets, hold the conspicuously unflattering place in the extreme rear as to quality and price, and as the only one of the competitors for this trade whose business shows a serious falling off.

In butter the United States is out of the race, supplying less than 1 per cent of the British demand for foreign butters notwithstanding the fact that

J. STERLING MORTON.

Great Britain imported in eight months $46,000,000 worth of butter.

The secretary says the crop reporting work is the subject of constant criticism. As at present organized it can hardly fail to be otherwise, though more satisfactory at present than at any previous time.

The secretary thinks the duty of the acreage of staple crops in each state on June 1 of each year might be imposed upon the authorities of the agricultural colleges and might be more satisfactory.

Of the savings in the department he says the total amount remaining unexpended out of the appropriations for the years 1894, 1895, 1896 aggregates $1,300,000, available for return to the treasury.

He commends the extension of the civil service, which now includes all the chiefs of division in the department. He regards an extension of the law to include all non-political officers as essential to efficient service; recommends better salaries, and condemns the spoils system.

The report closes with a discussion of the question of the future of farms and farming in the United States. The average value of farms by the census of 1850 was $2,900. The value of implements, domestic animals and sundries will make a total farm plant of $4,000 for a family averaging six persons. These farms have fed the farmers and their families and 40,000,000 urban residents, besides supplying over $500,000,000 worth of products to foreign consumers. In the presence of these facts the Secretary asks: "How can anyone dare to assert that farming is generally unremunerative and unsatisfactory to those who intelligently follow it?"

The mortgage on farm values does not exceed 15 per cent—a less encumbrance on capital invested than in any other line of industry. He foretells confidently a steady increase in the value of farm lands as the population of the country increases.

A Demented Farmer Missing.

LEBANON, Pa., Nov. 18. — David Youtz of 520 Schaefferstown road, this city, a well-to-do retired farmer who had been demented for a long time, is missing from his home. This is his second disappearance within a few months. On the previous occasion he was found wandering in the sandhills, three miles north of this city, after an absence of several days.

A $10,000,000 Failure Rumored.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—There is a rumor that a large drygoods firm on Broadway, New York city, has failed for $10,000,000. The rumor has been in circulation in New York since Friday, but it is impossible to verify it.

Confession of a State Convict Leads to the Arrest of the Real Culprit.

CANTON, Nov. 20.—Joseph Linn was found guilty of arson this morning. Linn was arrested for burning a barn belonging to 'Squire Joseph Zaiser, near Limaville. There is an interesting story connected with Linn's arrest and conviction. Nearly a year ago a young man named Fasnacht was sentenced to the penitentiary for firing Mr. Zaiser's barn. After his conviction he confessed that he and Linn were together and that Linn had set fire to the barn out of revenge. Several months before the fire an old soldier applied at several farms near Limaville for work. He fell in with Linn, who induced the veteran to remain at his home over night. That night Linn robbed the old man of thirty-five dollars and several articles of value. The veteran appealed to 'Squire Zaiser, and Linn was arrested, and the stolen articles, excepting the money, found on his person. He was bound over to court. When the trial came up the prosecuting witness could not be found and Linn was dismissed. He swore vengeance again 'Squire Zaiser and then threatened to burn him out. Linn stated on Tuesday that if he was convicted he would give the names of two others who assisted him.

This morning a corps of railway engineers begun the survey for the route of the Canton and Wooster railway, about three miles west of Justus. Mr. Kennedy of the C. C. & S., said that the new road would be independent of any road entering Wooster or Canton. It will connect with the C. C. & S. at Justus and the B. & O. at Wooster and will cross the C. A. & C. near Apple Creek. The completion of the proposed road will give a direct route from Wooster to Zanesville and other points south along the C. C. & S.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Malinda McFarren has sold to Hiram McFarren, 30 acres of land in Sugar Creek township, for $4,200.

A. and L. C. McFarren have sold to John B McFarren, 80 acres in Sugar Creek township, for $6,000.

William F Ricks has sold to C. H. Wilcox, lot 79, in Columbian Heights, in Perry township, for $200.

Henry Shriver has bought at sheriff's sale, lot No. 297, in the fourth ward of Massillon, for $186.

Walter T. Smith has sold to Caroline Jellyman, et. al., lot No. 1,122, in the third ward of Massillon, for $1,000.

Matthew Geissen has sold to Frederick Leonard, 12-100 of an acre of land, in the third ward of Massillon, for $300.

NEWS FROM NEWMAN.

A Hard Times Social—Loss by Fire Adjusted.

NEWMAN, Nov. 20.—The hard times social given in the school house last Wednesday evening was a glittering success all through. The gathering was exceedingly large. The net receipts to turn over was $19, for which the family desires to return their sincere thanks to everyone and especially to our Massillon friends and the clergymen who donated and assisted so liberally. The prizes were awarded to David Griffith, who was the youngest boy, and Mrs. John Sadler, the eldest lady, dressed. The former received a Jack-in-the-box, and the latter a china plate.

Fourteen of Maggie Findley's young Massillon friends spent several hours at her home in social games and instrumental music.

A representative of the Ohio Insurance company called last week and settled the loss of Abraham Williams' home to the satisfaction of all concerned. The policy did not cover the summer house and the cooking utensils contained therein and as a result was an entire loss. Mr. Williams has contracted for a new building to be erected as soon as possible. Kittinger & Stock, of Canal Fulton, have secured the contract and promise to have the family eating their Christmas dinner in their new home, which will certainly be pushing the work very rapidly, in order to accommodate the family, who are at present living with their son, Geo. Williams.

Mrs. John Sadler took advantage of the excursion rates to Cleveland Saturday.

John Shrock returned home Saturday from Canal Dover, where he had been visiting relatives the past week.

Our old friend, T. H. Kennedy, is prospecting for black diamonds near Navarre. We hope success will crown his efforts.

Mrs. Ann Kennedy returned home on Sunday after an extended visit with friends at New Philadelphia.

Chairman John Thomas knows a good thing when he sees it, assist him in securing permanent Republican headquarters at Canton.

Has it ever occurred to your mind that all the elective offices in Stark county are Republican since the recent election? All that is necessary now is to wait until the present incumbents' terms expire, then Republicans-elect will take their places giving the G. O. P. entire control of our county.

We heartily endorse THE INDEPENDENT'S position in advocating the change in the formation of our county board of elections, for as it now stands it is taxation without representative. Our incoming general assembly should in all decency and propriety give us the change THE INDEPENDENT, so manfully asks.

Glad Tidings

The grand specific for the prevailing malady of the age, dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, costiveness, general debility, etc., is Bacon's Celery King for the nerves. This great herbal tonic stimulates the digestive organs, regulates the liver and restores the system to vigorous health and energies. Samples free. Large packages 50¢ and 25¢. Sold by McCuen, 15 West Main street.

A. G. Bartley, of Magic, Pa., writes: I feel it a duty of mine to inform you and the public that De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve cured me of a very bad case of eczema. It also cured my boy of a running sore on his leg. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation, 25 cts., 50 cts., $1.00. For sale by E. S. Craig, and G. B. Fulton, West Side.

THAT CAKE WALK.

Billy Van Dusen and Miss Mary Lewis Winners.

THE WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

Charley Jeremiah Crawford Defeats Race Horse Charley and Snake Head John—A Successful Entertainment Which Attracted Hundreds.

Charles Jeremiah Crawford, in all his glory, was the centre of attraction at the armory last night, notwithstanding the fact that Race Horse Charley, Snake head John, Scotty the Gambler and other cake-walkers of note were in line. The national cake [illegible] by Mr. Crawford's untiring effort was an unblemished success. The hall was comfortably crowded long before the hour specified for the appearance of the dashing and graceful piers of colored society.

The reception committee was equal to the occasion and comfortable seats were readily provided for those who flocked to the scene of the festivities. Many were the admiring glances and bewitching smiles cast in the direction of the diamond studded shirt fronts and beaming faces of the prize walkers, who restlessly awaited the signal to glide into the arena. Schworm's orchestra struck up the march promptly at 8:30, and the inevitable Charles Jeremiah, master of ceremonies, pranced across the polished floor, and none abashed by the surrounding multitudes, gave the signal and the grand walk was under way. Charles bore a mammoth cane and wore a high hat and white duck trousers, a pleasing contrast to his long white coat, only excelled by Robert Hammond's "jim swinger."

Billy Van Dusen and Miss Mary Lewis, of Uhrichsville, were the first to appear. Then followed Robert Smith (Snakehead John), of Harrisburg, Pa., with Miss Cora Jacobs, of West Virginia; Milligan Riley (Goosefoot Tom), of Cleveland, and Miss Laura Grayson, of Uhrichsville; Dersey Clark and Miss Mary A. Johnson, of Uhrichsville; Frank Blue, of Uhrichsville, and Miss Laura Redmond, of Wellsville; Cliff Lawson, of Uhrichsville, and Miss Henrietta Burton, of Columbus; James Grayson, of Uhrichsville, and Bertie Toliver, of Steubenville; Race Horse Charley Bias, of Cleveland, and Miss Tammy Jones, of Duluth, Minn, brought up the rear. The hall rang with cheers as the contesting couples moved gracefully about the hall, for the gallantry displayed would do credit to a French dancing master.

It was some time before the judges, Messrs. Buttermore, Showers, Ertle and Holcomb, of Massillon; George Freeman, of Pennsylvania; Eve Johnson and Ed Sharper, of Cadiz, could decide upon a winner, but the mountain of cake constructed by A J. Richeimer was finally awarded to Billy Van Dusen and Miss Mary Lewis. The award was endorsed by all present.

Colonel Moore, of Cleveland, then announced the cake walk contest for the world's championship The entries were: Charles Jeremiah Crawford and Miss Mary Lewis, of Uhrichsville; Race Horse Charley, of Cleveland, and Miss Jones, of Duluth, Snake Head John, of Harrisburg, Pa., and Miss Cora Jacobs, of West Virginia Charles Jeremiah Crawford and Miss Lewis were declared winners by a vote of 4 to 2. Two judges balloted in favor of Race Horse Charley and Miss Tammy Jones.

Race Horse Charley did not anticipate winning the cake, for he and Miss Jones simply entered the contest to bask in the smiles of those assembled and to be admired generally. He, however, feels that in the national contest he had no show whatever as Mr. Crawford's friends were too numerous. He has expressed a willingness, however, to wager that he can defeat Mr. Crawford in Cleveland. The latter, encouraged by the victory of last night, will promptly cover any forfeit that Mr. Race Horse Bias will place with THE INDEPENDENT. Directly after the judges had announced their decision and in response to repeated calls from the audience Charles Jeremiah Crawford spoke. "Ladies and gentlemen," said he, "and especially my many Massillon friends. Permit me to thank the many hundreds here for their kind attendance. This will be my last appearance in Massillon, for in May next I leave for London, Eng., to fill an engagement with the 'Black America' company. If I live to get back on this side again, you can be consoled with the fact that I will again be among you. Once more I express my humble thanks for your liberal patronage."

Mr Crawford retired amid a storm of applause. He will rest in quiet in Uhrichsville for several weeks, then visit his old home to prepare for his extended trip abroad.

The Mandolin club followed Mr. Crawford's address with instrumental and vocal selections. Colonel Moore, of Cleveland, sang "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," and was heartily encored. Dancing followed and continued until the small hours.

There was a much larger attendance than was really expected. The Massillon Club party occupied the right balcony, while every other part of the house was crowded by Massillonians and visitors from surrounding cities, James Johnson, of Wooster, being among the number. Mr. Crawford is very grateful to James Goins and others of this city and from afar, who added greatly to the success of the evening.

Motorman Rogers Testifies.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 20 —[By Associated Press]—Motorman Rogers testified at the inquest that the conductor ran ahead and signalled all right. The glass of the vestibule was blurred by rain and he did not see that the bridge was open until within thirty feet of it. He then turned off the current, set the brakes and jumped. He did not see the red light. Was misled first by electric cut off not being in order. Other witnesses testified that red lights were up.

The Glass Trade Reported Good.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 20.—[By Associated Press]—The Glass Combination is in session here. Trade is reported good and all factories but one in the combination are working. Very little glass is being imported.

Acts at once, never fails. One Minute Cough Cure. A remedy for asthma, and that feverish condition which accompanies a severe cold. The only harmless remedy that produces immediate results. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton

Tumors.

Fibroid, ovarion and other tumors, cured without resort to surgery Send 10 cents in stamps for book. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

It's just as easy to try one One Minute Cough Cure as anything else. It's easier to cure a severe cough or cold with it. Let your next purchase for a cough be One Minute Cough Cure. Better medicine; better results; better try it. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

If you want a pair of fine boots or shoes, hand made, to order, you can get them at 21 West Main street. Shoes made in all styles, sewed or pegged. Repairing promply and neatly done. Open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Herman R. Hintz.

Cleveland's BAKING POWDER.

Each ingredient is tested before compounding, and it must be found of the highest standard. The baking powder itself is tested. That's why each spoonful does perfect work.

THOMPSON HAS TROUBLE.

Says That His Wife Had Another Husband.

Frederick N. Thompson, the erstwhile bone merchant, and still respected citizen of this place, is a much worried man at present. Mr. Thompson has been out of employment for over a year, and to be able to provide for himself the necessaries of life he must sell his Richville avenue property. This he cannot do until he has secured a legal separation from his wife, who three years ago deserted him because he refused to transfer his property to her. Mr. Thompson thinks that her desertion alone ought to secure him a divorce, but if necessary he can prove that she had another husband living when she married him. He has placed the case in the hands of a lawyer, and his many friends hope that he may be successful.

OFFICIAL FIGURES.

Only One County in the State to Hear From.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 19 —The official count of the vote cast at the recent election shows that Bushnell received 427,141; Campbell, 334,519; Coxey, 52,675; Ellis, 21,264; Watkins, 1,867. Bushnell's plurality is, therefore, 92,622. The returns from Washington county were sent back for correction and have not been received. It is not believed, however, that the correction will change the result. The footing in the official count show that Jones (Rep.) for lieutenant governor had a plurality over Peaslee (Dem.) of 94,300; Guilbert (Rep.) for auditor of state, over Knott (Dem.), 98,037, and Campbell (Rep.) for treasurer of state, over Shober (Dem.), 98,497.

For Men of Society.

What is the use of dressing up to pay a call when that cough makes you a burden to yourself and a nuisance to your friends? Take something for it. There is nothing as good as a twenty-five cent bottle of Ely's Pincola Balsam, which is soothing to the throat and beneficial in all diseases of the throat and lungs. It will relieve the cough at once and in a few days you will almost forget that you have had a cough.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chiblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c. per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whisky nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer, and aids digestion. Old people find it just exactly what they need. 50 cents per bottle at Baltzly's drug store.

A FEW MEN

WILL never turn out of the paths they have trodden for years. Steeped in conservatism, they can see nothing in improvement, and though methods now in vogue have upset all the old ideas, still your conservative old plodder shuts his eyes and smiles at fleecers. - - - - - - - -

You can keep on going to a custom tailor for your clothes, it's none of our business if you like to pay double price, but we know if you ever looked into the merits of the STEIN-BLOCK or W. S. PECK & CO, kind of clothes, our friend, the tailor would never see your check again. Perhaps he don't now; well if he don't, keep on going there. We can sell PERFECT TAILOR-MADE SUITS at half tailors' prices, because we have no "never pays" to clothe free.

The men who Pay their Tailor Bills, Clothe the men who don't.

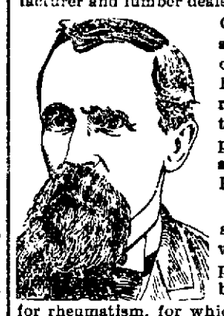
C. M. WHITMAN,

THE ONE PRICED CLOTHIER,

18 SOUTH ERIE STREET.

Prevents Suffering

Mr. C. A. Guider, a well-known manufacturer and lumber dealer, at McGuffey, Ohio, has found as have many others, that Hood's Sarsaparilla, by keeping the blood pure, prevents as well as cures disease. He writes:



"Hood's Sarsaparilla has a very conspicuous place in our cupboard. I took it for rheumatism, for which I find it very satisfactory, also for catarrh of the head and for a blood purifier, in fact for general debility. It has proved highly successful. I could not get along without Hood's Sarsaparilla. We buy it in half-dozen lots, and myself and family take it whenever we do not feel very well." C. A. GUIDER, McGuffey, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

Special Inducements for Cash Only

—ON MY ENTIRE STOCK OF—

—FURNITURE!—

Call and see that we mean business.

S. HIGERD'S, - 53 South Erie St.

UNDERTAKING in all its branches. Night Calls answered from 89 North Hill street or Farmer's Telephone 200.

Wright's Health Underwear, For Boys, Fleeced, 50c

6 doz. more of those Elegant hand finish brown and black Tourists for Men just received, to go at $1.50 Value $2.00

Amasa Lyon's Fine Silk Umbrellas ..... $1.50 to $5.00

Elegant line of Velvet Finish Mocha Gloves at $1.25 Value $2.00.

See the latest flowing end Four-in-Hand, 50c ($1.00 Values.)

Men and Boy's Fine Night Robes, 50, 75 and $1

Chester Suspenders for careful dressers, 50c

Metropolitan Cashmere Shirts..... $1.50 ($2 Values.)

Sole Agents for Knox, Youman, Roelof and Stetson Fine Hats. **Spangler & Co.** Hatters and Men's Fine Furnishers.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

A NEW TEMPLE TO MAMMON.

The New Home of the New York Clearing House.

A VAULT FOR TONS OF GOLD.

A Magnificent Marble Palace Which Is Soon to Be Occupied.

How Business to the Extent of Hundreds of Millions of Dollars Is Transacted In a Few Moments by a Few Expert Men. A Strong Box In Midair Which Will Hold $100,000,000 In Gold Coin and Which Could Withstand the Attacks of a Mob Armed With Dynamite.

A veritable temple of Mammon has been erected in New York city and is soon to be occupied. It was built for that association of banks known as the New York Clearing House, which is the financial heart of the great western world The building, which is now almost finished, is an ornate palace of white marble, beautiful in design, rich in carving and withal very substantial

The business which is to be transacted in this fine structure is one which is little understood. Every banker can tell you the whole scheme, but the average merchant has rather a hazy conception of the details, while the rest of the general public know nothing at all about it. Yet it is all simple enough

THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE.

The Clearing House is just a place where the representatives of banks meet to exchange checks and settle balances That's all. The Clearing House is an association of banks It engages in no other business, is not chartered and is not responsible to anybody or any organization. There are no laws in the statutes governing its operations. It neither borrows nor lends, pays interest nor declares dividends

If a butcher owes a grocer $10 and the grocer owes the butcher $8, the grocer says:

"Meet me on the corner at 10 o'clock, and we'll settle up."

"All right" says the butcher.

They meet The butcher gives the grocer $2 and a receipted bill for $8. The grocer hands over a receipted bill for $10

That is the business in outline which is carried on at a clearing house In the latter case the men who meet are bank representatives instead of butchers and bakers, and they meet in a big hall Instead of exchanging bills they exchange checks.

For example, the Hanover National bank receives from Brown & Co a deposit, a check for $500 This check was given Brown & Co by John Jones, who has money deposited at the Chemical bank. The check is drawn, therefore, on the Chemical bank The Hanover bank sends Jones $500 check to the Clearing House, along with hundreds of other checks Perhaps the Hanover bank has a dozen checks against the Chemical bank They are all put in an envelope The checks against other banks are also put in separate envelopes The messenger for the Hanover bank meets the representative of the Chemical bank, hands him the checks drawn against his bank and receives from the Chemical bank checks which have been deposited there and which were drawn against accounts in the Hanover bank.

How Millions Are Exchanged.

The balance is settled through the Clearing House It is found that the checks held by the Hanover bank against the Chemical bank amount to $1,000 more than those held by the Chemical against the Hanover Then the Chemical bank owes the Hanover bank that amount

But there are 65 banks including the United States subtreasury comprised in the Clearing House association Both the Hanover and the Chemical bring checks against part or all of these banks, which in turn have brought checks against other banks. Instead of each bank settling its balances individually with the other 64 banks it simply exchanges checks Then the whole amount which the Chemical bank owes the other banks is added up, also the whole amount which other banks owe the Chemical.

If the Chemical bank has sent $3,000,000 in checks to be collected and only $2,000,000 in checks has been brought in against it, then the Clearing House pays the Chemical bank the balance, $1,000,000. If the figures were reversed, the Chemical bank pays into the Clearing House $1,000,000, which would in turn be paid to the banks who sent checks to a larger amount than had been received against it.

If it were not for the Clearing House, the messengers of each bank would have to go to every other bank and exchange checks. This used to be done 40 years or more ago. That method was found to be too cumbersome. If the old system were in vogue today, it would take about 5,000 men from one to two days to do the business which is now done by 135 men in about an hour.

The amount of business which can be done, as represented in figures, in so short a time, is a most beyond belief. The writer of this article was present at the New York Clearing House the other morning when $111,000,000 in checks were exchanged The words give one a little better idea of the magnitude of these transactions than do the figures. This was not an unusual day either There have been days when the total exchanges amounted to $130,000,000

The time required for the actual exchange of this vast sum was exactly ten minutes.

The total balance on this occasion was $5,000,000 That represents the sum which the debtor banks paid into the Clearing House and which was, in turn paid out to the creditor banks. When the transaction was completed, not a single penny remained in the Clearing House. The appropriateness of the name is clear.

Rapid Exchange of Vast Sums.

While the actual transfer of checks occupied only ten minutes, of course the entire time required to complete the business was somewhat longer. The scene of it all is a hall some 50 feet long in which are three rows of desks At these desks sit 66 bank representatives, known as settling clerks. They are sent by the various banks. Each settling clerk is accompanied by a messenger or porter who carries a leather bag. In this bag are envelopes filled with checks, an envelope for every bank.

Exactly at 10 o'clock each workday morning these men are in their places, the settling clerks at their desks and the messengers standing in front of the desks. At the sound of a bell the messengers move forward in three lines which practically form one long line At each desk they leave a package of checks and receive one in return. When they have made the circuit twice they have practically visited each of the 65 other banks and exchanged checks Then the messengers go back to the several banks

The settling clerks have been keeping a list of figures representing the totals on the envelopes By adding up this long column of figures they ascertain to what amount checks against their banks have been turned in By comparing this with the amount represented by the checks against other banks which their bank sent they can find whether their bank owes the Clearing House, or vice versa.

This process takes from 20 to 35 minutes It involves the adding by 66 clerks of separate series of figures whose totals are six figures No blunder in mathematics is wanted here In spite of the fact that each of these 66 clerks is an expert at his business the chances for making an error are so many that seldom is the day's business finished without an inaccuracy being found The system is so complete, however, that the cause of the difference is rarely ever hidden more than 10 or 15 minutes On the day above mentioned the manager announced, "The difference is $25 50"

Again the clerks went over their figures, and in a few moments some one found an error

"The difference is now $5," announced the manager

Once more sharp eyes were turned on the long rows of numbers, and quickly came the third announcement, "The difference is 1 cent"

Not a smile, not a chuckle, not an expression of astonishment or amusement was to be seen These men who had been reckoning numbers that ran into the hundred thousands and into the millions went to work and united for that 1 cent with as much earnestness as if it had been for a king's ransom. And they found it. Then came the welcome call of the manager

"The proof has been made."

This meant that totals of each bank's transactions, as added up by the official clerk of the clearing house, had been found correct This ended the work of the settling clerks They put on their coats and went to their respective banks They had begun work on the stroke of 10 o'clock. At 10 45 not one of them remained in the room. During that time they had transacted business to the extent of $111,000,000

The balance on this day was $5,000,000. By 1 p m each bank which owed the Clearing House had deposited the amount of its indebtedness. The banks pay in cash. The money is sent largely in $10,000 gold certificates and in smaller bills and coins, even down to pennies, as the amount calls for. This money is sent by trusted bank messengers, guarded by private detectives. The messengers usually come in cabs and are heavily armed as well as their guards.

Where the Checks Come From.

From 1:30 until 3 p. m. the banks which have a balance in their favor send their messengers, protected in a similar manner, to collect what is due them. By 3 o'clock the Clearing House has finished its business and shut up shop.

"But where," you may be asking, "do so many checks come from?"

From every point and corner in this great land Vast as is the magnitude of business carried on by New York merchants, they would not themselves exchange checks to the amount of over $100,000,000 every day. These checks represent what New Yorkers pay for the products of the country.

Almost every minute in the day some big ship laden to the rails with cargo, or some long train filled with freight, disgorges into the warehouses and stores of New York merchants Mountains of coal from the fields of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, more mountains of beef and flour from the far west, tons on tons of cloth and shoes and hats from New England and a bewildering variety of other things which man needs are dumped down there. Almost invariably checks are sent in payment. They go out by the thousands in every mail. And they all come back. They are drawn against money deposited in New York banks. The St. Louis banks, for instance, take them on deposit from their patrons and send them back to New York for collection.

The New Clearing House.

For several years the home of the New York Clearing House has been in a dull, plain looking brownstone building on the corner of Pine and Nassau streets, just a block from where the wild tide of speculation surges to and fro in Wall street and right in the heart of the banking district. The new Clearing House is only one block farther away from Wall street, on Cedar street. The building is not a skyscraper, as is nearly every new building in that part of the city. It has only three stories, but these are of palatial height, the first being 30 feet, the second 25 and the third 20. Besides this there is a dome rising 30 feet above all, making the total height about 105 feet. This dome forms the ceiling for the big exchange hall, giving plenty of light for the clerks to work by. Under it is a hall 80 feet in length. In this hall will be room for 100 desks.

The administrative offices of the Clearing House association are on the second floor. As these are for the use of bank presidents they will be furnished in most luxurious style. In fact, there has been no attempt to economize in any direction The bankers are even going to indulge in the luxury of light rooms. They have had their building built as none has been constructed in this section of the city for many years, with a space on each side separating it from the next building. Their only tenant, a bank, will occupy the first floor.

But the chief feature of the new Clearing House is to be its strong box. Deep down under the sidewalk has been constructed a vault which is probably the safest place in which to keep money that the ingenuity of man has ever devised.

In this vault will be stored something like 200 tons of gold, or enough of the precious metal to build a good sized house, if it were made into bricks This gold will be deposited by the associate banks, and Clearing House certificates to the amount of $10,000 each will be issued against it

These certificates are used simply for the sake of convenience. When a bank wants to pay another bank $4,000,000 or so in a lump, it takes some time to count out 4,000 thousand dollar bills At present the Clearing House stores its gold in the vaults of the subtreasury, which is just across the street.

A Vault to Hold Tons of Gold.

When the new vault is occupied, the gold will be even safer than it is now. It is virtually a strong box suspended in midair, for it is supported by brick piers underneath, and the other sides of the cube are wholly exposed. More than this, it is surrounded by a moat several feet wide, which in turn is protected by a fence or cage, built of great iron bars

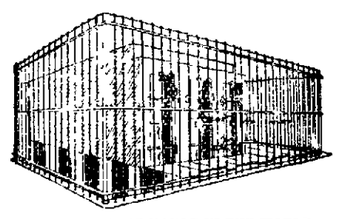
The walls of the strong box itself are built of layers of soft iron and chrome steel. This latter is hardened to such a degree that a diamond hardly scratches it. The whole box is set on a floor of steel rails which forms the bed of the island.

There is a complicated system of time locks which control the big vault doors. Then there will be watchmen who will have all sides of the big box, including the top and bottom, constantly under their eyes. He would be an enthusiastic burglar indeed who would attempt to get at the shining millions which are thus guarded.

But not against burglars alone have all these precautions been taken. It was with the possible assaults of an armed mob in view that this stronghold was designed The makers say that it would even be difficult to get into the vault with dynamite once the big doors were locked.

Not even the bank presidents themselves are trusted to go at will into these rooms where $100,000,000 in gold coin are stored

Not a dollar of gold can be got into the inner vaults or out of them without there being two separate sets of officials present. The officers of the Clearing House by themselves would be as helpless in getting at the money under their care as a rank outsider. They will have the combinations to the outer doors, keys to the closets in the vestibules and one key to each of the 70 treasure closets in each of the vaults, but the combinations of the locks of the inner doors and a key to a second lock on each treasure closet will be the secret and property of the members of the bank committee of the united banks.



THE STRONGEST VAULT IN THE WORLD

When the tons of gold begin to arrive to go into the vaults, the Clearing House officers will receive it at the elevator, count and weigh it at the counting table, and when it is ready to put away send for the bank committee. When the bank committee arrives, the doors will be opened and the gold put in. The same process will be repeated when any gold goes out.

Thus it will be seen that an impecunious bank president would have no opportunity to sneak into the Clearing House vault after hours and pocket a few bags of gold. Some people might think the fact that a bag of gold eagles containing $150,000 weighs about 185 pounds would be a sufficient check on avaricious bankers, but it is evident that they do not trust each other even under these conditions.

No doubt the new Clearing House is one of the most splendid buildings of the kind in the world. It has the safest strong box that was ever built, and it transacts business of greater magnitude than any other institution in any country on the face of the globe.

FARM, FIELD AND GARDEN

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

New Method of Preparing It Described at a Meeting of Scientists.

At the recent meeting of the Association of Agricultural Scientists Mr. Swingle of the department of agriculture described a new method of preparing bordeaux, a summary of which is given by Rural New Yorker as follows:

Where bordeaux mixture is used on an extensive scale it pays to prepare stock solutions of both the copper sulphate and the lime. The stock solution of copper sulphate is prepared by dissolving in a barrel holding 50 gallons of water, 100 pounds of the bluestone. The latter is dissolved by suspending it in a sack just beneath the surface of the liquid. The usual plan is to put into the barrel 50 gallons of water and then mark the point where the liquid stands. About one-third of the water is then poured out, and the 50 pounds of copper sulphate, which has been previously tied in a coarse gunny sack, is suspended over the edge of the barrel and allowed to reach just beneath the surface of the liquid.

When all the copper sulphate is dissolved, the empty bag is taken out, and a sufficient quantity of pure water is added to bring the solution in the barrel up to 50 gallon mark again. It will be seen that every gallon of the liquid contains about two pounds of copper sulphate in solution. This stock solution is set away in a convenient place, and when wanted is drawn from the barrel through a wooden spigot at the bottom.

The stock lime preparation is made in much the same way. Fifty pounds of lime are placed in a barrel and then slaked in the usual fashion. When slaked, sufficient water is added to bring the whole mass up to a previously determined 50 gallon mark.

The stock lime is also stored in some convenient place, but it is best to arrange to remove what is wanted from the top of the barrel rather than attempt to draw it off through a spigot.

To prepare bordeaux mixture it is necessary to take a certain number of gallons of the copper sulphate solution and a certain number of the lime solution and mix them in some suitable vessel. Mr. Swingle find that the more concentrated the two preparations are when poured together the less satisfactory will be the resulting mixture. Bordeaux mixture, when made from such concentrated preparations, is likely to be flaky and granular and will very soon settle. He recommends therefore that in making the mixture both the lime and the copper sulphate solution should be greatly diluted before bringing them together. Mr. Swingle would prepare what we ordinarily call the 50 gallon bordeaux mixture as follows: Dilute three gallons of the stock solution of copper sulphate with water to 20 or 25 gallons. In another vessel pour two gallons of the stock lime preparation and dilute this with about 15 gallons of water. Pour the copper sulphate solution and the lime preparation slowly together, and then stir thoroughly for two or three minutes with a long handled, broad bladed wooden paddle. It will be seen that this mixture contains six pounds of copper sulphate and four pounds of lime.

Mr. Swingle suggests a simple method, which, if used when the first barrel of bordeaux mixture is made up, would answer until the stock copper sulphate solution and the stock lime are exhausted. Of course when a new supply of the stock preparations is made up it will be necessary again to test the first barrel of the mixture. All that is required to make the test is an ordinary penknife and a piece of emery paper. The knife blade is inserted for a couple of minutes in the mixture, and if there is any free copper present it will show as a thin film on the steel blade of the knife. If there is no free copper present, the knife blade will not be tarnished. If the knife blade shows the presence of copper, it is only necessary to add a small quantity of lime. The emery paper is used simply to remove the copper film from the knife blade Half a minute's polishing with the paper will put the blade in condition for another test.

Soil Moisture.

At the last meeting of the Association of the Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations Professor Card of Nebraska presented some facts concerning experiments last year at the station at Lincoln. In October last it was found that soil which had been cultivated during the entire season had 20 per cent of moisture as compared with 17 per cent in that which had been cultivated only in the early part of the season and 14 per cent in that which had been pastured or mowed. Where the surface of the soil was mulched there was more moisture near the surface, but little or no effect was produced at lower depths.

Contrary to what is commonly supposed, comparatively little effect on the per cent of moisture was produced by either subsoiling or trench plowing as compared with ordinary plowing. A different result might be found in different soils.

From the Last Census Reports.

The number of people who own their farms is largest in the new states of the west, and the smallest number is in the south. This is due to the facilities which the cheap lands of the west and the homestead laws have given for acquiring farms. On the other hand, the more prosperous states of the south have comparatively few farm mortgages. The following is a table of the states having the smallest number of farm mortgages, with the percentages of farms under mortgage: Florida, 2.95; New Mexico, 2.99; Virginia, 3.16; Tennessee, 3.21; Georgia, 3.38; Louisiana, 4.00; Kentucky, 4.06; District of Columbia, 4.13; Arkansas, 4.18; Alabama, 4.35.

COULDN'T AFFORD TO LOAF

Four Bottles of Paine's Celery Compound Made Him Well!

There may be in the distant future some remedy as efficacious as Paine's celery compound.

There is none such today.

The sick and ailing who are stretching out their hands for help must take the best that the scientific medical knowledge of the world now affords.

The reasoning that has enabled Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., of Dartmouth college, to discover the remarkable formula of Paine's celery compound is the result of the century's work in medicine.

It is by a new or more thoughtful grouping of diseases, from a careful study of their causes, that Prof. Phelps has been enabled to see the true relationship of all diseases of the blood and nerves.

Neuralgia, sleeplessness, melancholia, hysteria, headache and dyspepsia at once referred themselves to a tired, half-fed and therefore deranged nervous system.

The cure lay in attending to the nutrition of the whole system. This system of cure, simple and clear like most epoch making ideas, was embodied in the greatest tissue former, nerve restorer and regulator yet known to science—Paine's celery compound, the one great remedy that makes people well!

Persons who complained of feeling "tired to death" and sought a competent invigorator, as soon as their physicians ordered Paine's celery compound felt that their bodies were actually taking a new start. Their strength rapidly returned. They were no more troubled with sleepless nights, and their days were no longer made wretched by neuralgia and rheumatism.

Constipation, that stores up the body substances long since worse than useless to the body and a menace to the health, is looked after. Any one troubled with this obstinate hindrance to health will find a positive and lasting cure in Paine's celery compound.

It takes a very short time to settle any doubts on the matter by giving Paine's celery compound a trial.

Mr. John Holland, whose portrait is given above, is a parlor car conductor, whose home is in Jersey City. He writes:

"I wish to give my testimony of the great benefit Paine's celery compound has done me. A year ago I had typhoid fever, and later I had to have an operation in my side for an abcess over the liver. This left me very weak. I grew very nervous and could not sleep. I was tired even more after I got up than I was when I went to bed. I have taken four bottles of Paine's celery compound, and am perfectly well! I have sent six bottles to some friends in Virginia. One, although he has taken only a bottle of it, feels much better and sleeps well"

Paine's celery compound puts the system on a healthy, strong basis, safe from disease. Try it if you are ailing, and a trial will speedily convince you.

Thread a Needle

With poor thread, and notice how many knots, kinks, and ravels there are to catch in the eye. Small in themselves, and yet large enough to cause no end of vexation. Use

Willimantic★Star Thread

and notice how smooth, strong, and even it is. It's always the same from beginning to end Imperfections are made impossible by the most perfect methods and the most scrupulous care. Ask your dealer for it.

Send 4 cents and receive 4 spools of thread, any color or number together with four lessons in fancy work, neatly worded, and an interesting book on thread and sewing Free

WILLIMANTIC THREAD CO., WILLIMANTIC, CONN.

Drop a Quarter in THE INDEPENDENT Want Columns and Get What You Want.

TAKE IT

If it is SOUDERS', and you will run no risk of spoiling your cake; but refuse all substitutes. The oval bottles containing the genuine

SOUDERS' ELEGANT FLAVORING EXTRACTS

have green labels. They are sold everywhere.

LEMON 10c. VANILLA 15c.

Better than some extracts at double the price. Made only by

The Royal Remedy and Extract Co.,

DAYTON, OHIO.

L&N

If You Are Going Anywhere South This Winter

You should write and get correct information in regard to the facilities offered by the

Louisville & Nashville R. R.

THIS CAN BE OBTAINED OF

JACKSON SMITH, Div. Pass. Agt., Cincinnati, O.
C. P. ATMORE, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.

HOMES IN THE SOUTH

Can be secured on most liberal terms and at low rates. Write for County Map of the South to either of the above named gentlemen, or to

P. SID JONES, PASS. AGENT,
In charge of Immigration,
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

L&N

Hartford Bicycles

Elegant in Design
Superior in Workmanship
Strong and Easy Running

Hartfords are the sort of bicycles most makers ask $100 for.

Columbias are far superior to so-called "specials," for which $125 or even $150 is asked.

It is well to be posted upon the bicycle price situation.

The great Columbia plant is working for the rider's benefit, as usual.

Columbias, $100

POPE MFG. CO.
General Offices and Factories, HARTFORD, Conn.
BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO PROVIDENCE BUFFALO

The Columbia Catalogue, a work of highest art telling of and picturing clearly all the new Columbias and Hartfords, is free from any Columbia Agent, or is mailed for two 2-cent stamps

F. H. SNYDER,

Agent for Columbia and Hartford Bicycles
MASSILLON, O.

THE OLD AXIOM That we still lead the procession

Attention now my friends. We are the oldest and best established carriage factory in this section

SEE SEE SEE

How nice and smoothly it runs along. My hand-made buggies will stand fast driving. Drivers for business. Drivers for speed and drivers for recreation and pleasure. All accord in the unanimity of my superb and the excellency of my line of vehicles. We are up to date with the approved modern ideas of carriage building.

Our Repair Department Is complete. It is done promptly on demand. When in want of anything in my line, if you cannot call to see me, ring for Telephone 192.

PERRY H. YOUNG

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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WHITES AND BLACKS.

GEORGIA, THE ATLANTA FAIR AND THE SOUTH.

Rampant Americanism—The Militia and the Negro—A Serious Problem—Reasoning of a Jury—Where the Anglo-Saxon Is an Exotic.

[Special Correspondence.]

ATLANTA, Nov. 11.—Atlanta has many distinguished citizens in every walk of life, and in the city and near vicinity is a surprisingly large number of men who have been of national note at one time or another. In the Fifth United States regiment at Fort McPherson, for instance, is Major John S. Olem, whose title was long ago established to have been the youngest soldier who served in the war for the Union. In the supply department at the same post is a gentleman who claims to be the sole survivor of the Custer massacre and has his claim allowed by the community, but I shall not celebrate him by name just yet, as, according to my recollection, there was no survivor of the companies which went into action

GOVERNOR W. Y. ATKINSON.

with General Custer, while nearly all those with Major Reno survived. The Captain Benteen who commanded one of those companies, and was the subject of such a fierce controversy, lives some four miles from town in honorable retirement. General James Longstreet is often claimed as an Atlanta man, but his home is at Gainesville, some 40 miles away, and I am sorry to add that the old animosity against him has been somewhat revived by the criticism of General Lee in his book.

The Monroe Doctrine Again.

Hon. W. L. Scruggs is perhaps the most quoted man in Atlanta just now, as his service in Venezuela as United States minister and his work on the British aggressions are very much in evidence. His talk is warlike, and all Atlanta is with him. I doubt if there is another city in the Union where there is so much rampant Americanism as there, and the slightest favorable allusion in a speech to Cuban independence is sure to evoke a storm of applause. I have my suspicions as to the underlying causes of the fierce sentiment here for the Monroe doctrine and Spanish-Americans, but it is well to encourage patriotism without inquiring too closely. Another highly honored citizen is ex-Governor Northen, now at the head of the Immigration society for Georgia, and though ex-Governor and Senator Joseph Brown is dead the citizens point with pride to his queer old family carriage as it rolls in every day along Washington street. "Atlantaism" covers a multitude of sins here. The man who is for the city may be against almost anything he pleases.

Military Matters.

The most picturesque figure among the men of the past is Colonel John McIntosh Kell, adjutant general of the state. He was executive officer of the privateer Alabama, and when she went down under the heavy shots of the Kearsarge he jumped overboard with a package containing her important papers, holding it by a string in his teeth. He reached the friendly British vessel near by, and so got to England with the documents. He is a native of Liberty, Ga., and is 73 years old, a wonderfully well preserved and vigorous man, still a fine specimen of manhood. In an hour at his office in the state capitol I learned that the immediately available troops of Georgia are 4,700 well armed and well drilled volunteer militia, 3,500 white and 1,200 colored. The names and locations of the colored companies are significant. At Macon are the Lincoln guards, the show company of the state, as in that county—Bibb—are rather the most tony and wealthy negroes.

The state also has three independent battalions of colored infantry. Thus the negroes have almost as large a proportion of troops as the whites, and all armed by the state with the very finest weapons of the latest pattern. I questioned some of the colored militia of Atlanta and found them redhot for a fight in favor of Cuba, but as to Venezuela they are not interested, and indeed the colored people generally have none of that hatred for England which is so common among ignorant whites. In fact, they know almost nothing about England, while in some way they have learned a great deal about Cuba. Beyond question they would fight valiantly against any foreign foe, but in case of a riot by their own race, of course, they could not be trusted and would not be called out. Governor Atkinson talked with great freedom on these and other matters of state interest, and without exactly saying so gave me the impression that he looked for a pretty long and hard pull before the relations of the two races were thoroughly adjusted.

Illiteracy and Crime.

"The convict system," said he, "is certainly not what we could wish, but it expires by limitation in 1899, and by that time we can do far better. We have a problem here which is unknown and not understood in the north. In all the prisons and gangs, state, city and county, there are nearly 4,000, and nine-tenths of them colored, and yet merely moral offenses in the colored are ignored. They have all the privileges of a white man and a few more. One is to change wives without being imprisoned for it. I need not philosophize, as the case is plain, at least to this extent: The colored people have been put under the requirements of a high civilization before they could develop up to it. They are perfectly free agents and exposed to a thousand temptations, while their moral strength is still much as it was in slavery and barbarism. All we can do is to make allowances, educate and trust to time and experience."

Governor Atkinson looks every inch a governor, with his tall and graceful form, clear complexion, expressive eyes and half Greek, half aquiline profile, and one would never suspect that he but recently left his bed after one of the most trying operations in surgery. Consulting a document to which he referred me, I found the figures even more startling than he had intimated. According to the official statement for October of Principal Keeper Turney of the penitentiary, convicts increased 42 per cent in 1880-90, while population increased but 19 per cent. Crime among the colored has increased almost in the exact ratio that illiteracy has decreased, the white convicts are less than 10 per cent of the whole—that is, there is one convict in each 388 colored and but one in 4,571 whites—and of the colored 763 were sentenced when under the age of 21 and 156 under the age of 17! To call such figures appalling and stop there would be criminal moderation. They certainly demand the attention of students of crime.

Negro Responsibility.

A recent occurrence illustrates the general thought of the whites on negro responsibility. A negro hired to drive a coal cart was trusted to come and go without close scrutiny, and, when occasion served, hauled a few lumps to his own house. His employer was very indignant on discovering the theft—he had not lived long in the south—and prosecuted with vigor. The proof was direct and abundant, and no defense could be made, yet, to the employer's disgust and amazement, the jury acquitted. One of them, when asked the reason, broke forth somewhat indignantly: "What! Send a good nigger like that to the chain gang for six months for stealin a dollar's worth of coal? 'Twould be ridiculous! The man knowed he was a nigger and oughtn't to have trusted him that way. In fact, the man ought to be punished a little himself for the temptation. Suppose we sent our cooks to jail for takin coffee and sugar and so on from our kitchens—why, they ain't jails enough! Ridiculous—perfectly ridiculous!"

Per contra be it noted that in 1879, when first separately assessed, the negroes of this state owned property valued at $5,182,398; while in 1890 it was $12,322,003 and in 1893 $14,060,675. But this year it is only $12,941,230. The whites show an equal loss, and all that and much more is on the farms, for city property has increased in value. Country editors attending the exposition complain bitterly that the farmers have no money. How can they have money in a country which averages but 22 bushels of corn and nine of wheat per acre, and other food crops in proportion, when cotton is but half a crop and the grass burned up by drought so that stockmen had to buy feed early in September?

Samson was strong and Solomon was wise, but neither could draw blood out of a turnip or pay the printer under such circumstances. By the way, it may interest some people to know that Georgia pensions indigent Confederate soldiers and the widows of such, and the amount paid the last year was $190,000 to veterans, $230,000 to widows, the average being $60 per year each. And as this is my last letter from Atlanta I present my conclusions on the exposition, the state and the south.

A Review.

The first is a grand success as an exhibit and an average success as to attendance, but there are some sad disappointments. Of the concessionnaires all but three or four will lose money; too many concessions were granted for the biggest crowd possible in times like these. With the sole exception of the Egyptian theater ("coochee coochee," "danse du ventre" and that sort of thing) and the "shooting the chute," every show on the Midway was losing money down to the first of this month. There are twice as many as there should be. The support of an exposition necessarily comes chiefly from a region within a 200 mile circuit, and to the southern farmer this year a silver quarter looks as big as a cart wheel. Otherwise the affair is a brilliant success, especially the Negro building, the fireworks, the electric fountains and the government exhibit.

As to the south, I see no cause to change my oft expressed opinion that, while this central highland will maintain a fair rate of progress for many years or even centuries, the south, as a whole, can never have a boom in the least resembling those of the new states in the northwest. The soil is not here. In all the world there is no other continuous body of fertile land like that which stretches from Pennsylvania to middle Kansas and from the Ohio to the Saskatchewan. Furthermore, as soon as one goes down the slope to where the streams run sluggishly and form bayous he strikes a region where the white race is at an immense disadvantage. Where wheat does not grow and grass does not form a firm sod the Anglo-Saxon is an exotic. All that region will be given up to the negroes. In half of it they already outnumber the whites four to one, and before many years, my guess is, that section will be divided into districts and governed by commissions appointed by the states, the whites of the highland ruling all without participation of the blacks. J. H. BEADLE.

ALL WRAPPED IN FUR

IT IS SEEN EVERYWHERE AND IS OF ALL KINDS.

Even Bonnets Are Made of It—It Is Also Used as Trimming and Lining—Beautiful Winter Wraps—Making Over Furs. Eton Jackets.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—I verily believe that every woman's ideas are now clothed with fur and smothered in some sort of a covering made of the belongings of some unfortunate animal, for those who haven't got furs on are going to buy them or are looking with longing eyes and futile yearning at those displays in the windows. There are furs everywhere and on everything. Bands are placed around the bottoms of dresses, and coats and wraps are lined, bound, trimmed and garnished with fur wher-

WINTER COSTUMES.

ever it can be fastened on. Bonnets are made of it, though in our climate it is rather too warm. Of course muffs are made of fur. All sorts of coats, jackets and wraps have as many different styles of collars, revers and lapels, and it is easier now to mention the garments without fur trimming than those with it.

In fur everything goes, from the royal ermine and sable to the poor little Persian lambkin that never saw the light, and the plebeian muskrat. Coons are quite aristocratic, and skunks afford one of the most fashionable as well as prettiest furs we have.

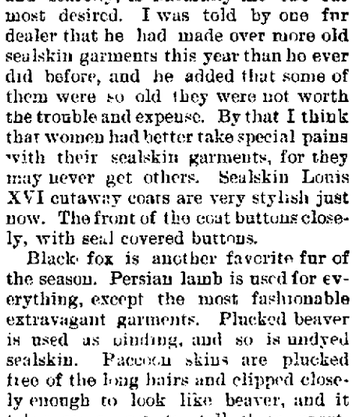
Quite a novelty consists in the arrangement of the bordering of sleeves. There was a coat of light whipcord. The collar lay flat, and there were very wide revers, ending in a band of fur at the left side reaching to the bottom of the garment. The sleeves were bishop shape, with a flaring fall below the wrists. There was a band of fur around this two inches wide on the upper portion of the arm and widening out to four inches at the lower part. A muff of the same fur marten was worn.

There was a collar, or perhaps I should call it a boa. This was of pine marten. The portion that went around the neck was about six inches wide, until it crossed in front, where it narrowed down to three, and then it widened again to where two heads were set. On each end directly below each head hung three bushy tails. The effect was extremely pleasing.

Sealskin, on account of its costliness and scarcity, is naturally the one fur most desired. I was told by one fur dealer that he had made over more old sealskin garments this year than he ever did before, and he added that some of them were so old they were not worth the trouble and expense. By that I think that women had better take special pains with their sealskin garments, for they may never get others. Sealskin Louis XVI cutaway coats are very stylish just now. The front of the coat buttons closely, with seal covered buttons.

Black fox is another favorite fur of the season. Persian lamb is used for everything, except the most fashionable extravagant garments. Plucked beaver is used as binding, and so is undyed sealskin. Raccoon skins are plucked free of the long hairs and clipped closely enough to look like beaver, and it takes an expert to tell them apart. Coons are plentiful and beavers almost exterminated, so why should they not take the place of the more expensive fur? Chinchilla is not a pretty fur. The hairs are too short and too close together, and the color, as a general thing, is not so very pretty, but just now it is fashionable.

Eton jackets in Persian lamb are very much in favor for young ladies who walk much. They often have lapels and collars of sealskin. In fact, I think that every kind of fur is sufficiently



FUR NOVELTIES.

stylish now to wear, so that it is used when employed as trimming with discretion and taste. It is easy to overload a garment with fur trimming, and the least little edge gives a dress or coat a warm and wintry appearance. Ladies can make over their furs, if at all clever, by remembering two rules: The fur must be cut with a knife on the back and never with scissors. The seams are to be loosely overhanded and then laid, fur down, on a table, and the seams wet and pressed flat by rubbing a shell or some other hard but smooth surface over it until the seam is perfectly flat. It will not show that there has been a seam on the outside. The lining can be sewed in easily by noting how it was done before and "following copy."

OLIVE HARPER.

A DROP OF WATER.

The Wonders That May Be Seen Therein Through a Microscope.

To the ordinary mortal a drop of water is what the primrose was to Peter Bell, a drop of water and nothing more, but to the student of nature, armed with a high power microscope, it immediately becomes a world teeming with living creatures, the most minute representatives of animal life. These thoughts were suggested by reading Professor Grace's description of a battle he once witnessed while examining a collection of rotifers, which were amassed in a single drop of fresh water. Among others, Mr. Grace noticed a fine specimen of infusorian, which was swimming back and forth among the rotifers, as if intent on mischief. On the following day it was noticed that the rotifer colony had lost several of its members, and that the infusorian's form had rounded out until he resembled a miniature St. Louis bartender. Mr. Grace now resolved to watch the infusorian's movements and ascertain if possible the modus operandi whereby the capture of such expert swimmers as the rotifers are known to be was effected. A few minutes' wait sufficed. Soon it was noticed that the infusorian was slowly and continuously working his way around the foot of a rotifer, which was resting on the glass slide.

Around and around he went as slyly as a mouse in an oats bin, and when he had finished it was noticed that the rotifer's foot was firmly cemented to the glass. The infusorian, seeming to know his victim was secure, began to goad the tethered creature and torment it in all the ways that devilish ingenuity could suggest. He would jump upon its back and bite it in several places with lightninglike rapidity and then spring off and seize a leg and pull it almost from its socket. Mr. Grace says that he watched this unequal combat for nearly a half hour, when it was noticed that the rotifer was dying from exhaustion. Noting the death of his victim, the infusorian proceeded to devour his prey, as he doubtless had done the others that were missing.

Mr. Grace next examined a small body of water, consisting of four drops, in which there were several infusoria and rotifers. The former proved the enemies of the latter, just as in the single drop previously examined. It was also noticed that the infusorian, having devoured a victim, would almost immediately divide into two or four new animals, each of which would quickly swim away in search of prey, just as its parent had done before.—St. Louis Republic.

BISMARCK'S BIG HEAD.

Measurements Showing That the Space For Brains In It Is Extraordinary.

Bismarck's head, says a correspondent of L'Anthropologie, has been carefully measured according to the rules of anthropometrics by the sculptor Schaph of Berlin, who made the statue of Bismarck set up at Cologne. The measurements prove that Bismarck has a head of extraordinarily large size. Measured horizontally from the frontal bone to the occiput the head is 212 millimeters, or more than 8.35½ inches. The distance from temple to temple is 170 millimeters, or a trifle over 6.69 inches. Bismarck's cranium has a capacity of 1,965 cubic centimeters, and his brain should weigh 1,867 grams.

These figures become especially significant when compared with the measurements of other heads. Of 2,500 heads measured at Baden Baden only one exceeded 200 millimeters horizontally from front to back, and that one measured 206 millimeters, or six millimeters less than Bismarck's. The mean measurements of 30 members of the Natural Science society at Carlsruhe were 195 millimeters from front to back by 155 millimeters from temple to temple. The biggest of these heads measured 205 by 162 millimeters. The cubic measurement of 245 German heads was nearly 500 cubic centimeters under Bismarck's, while the estimated weight of Bismarck's brain is 35 per cent above that of the average adult European brain. In fact, Bismarck is a man not only of blood and iron, but as well of brains.

He Knew Her Perfectly.

The outspoken ways and caustic sayings of Dr. Jephson of Leamington, celebrated in the forties and fifties, have furnished the kernel of many anecdotes. One day he was called on by one whom Brantome would have called "une grande dame de par la monde," the Marchioness of ——. Having listened to a description of her malady, the oracle pronounced judgment:

"An egg and a cup of tea for breakfast, then walk for two hours; a slice of cold beef and half a glass of madeira for luncheon, then walk again for two hours; fish, except salmon, and a cutlet or wing of fowl for dinner, with a single glass of madeira or claret; to bed at 10 and rise at 6, etc. No carriage exercise, please."

"But, doctor," she exclaimed at last, thinking he was mistaken in his visitor, "pray, do you know who I am? Do you know—ahem!—my position?"

"Perfectly, madame," was the reply. "I am prescribing for an old woman with a deranged stomach."—Nineteenth Century.

The Poitou Jack.

From the day he is born to the day of his death no brush or comb is ever allowed to be used on him, and as, from the unnatural condition in which he is kept, he is prevented in a great measure from shedding his coat the functions of the skin become suspended, and the animal gradually assumes year after year an accumulation of coats, all matted together with stable filth, till at length they almost trail on the ground. When he has assumed this extraordinary and bearlike appearance, he is pointed to with no little pride by his owner and is termed bourailloux, or sometimes guenilloux. Such is ignorance and prejudice. —From "Horses, Asses, Zebras, Mules," by W. R. Tegetmeier.

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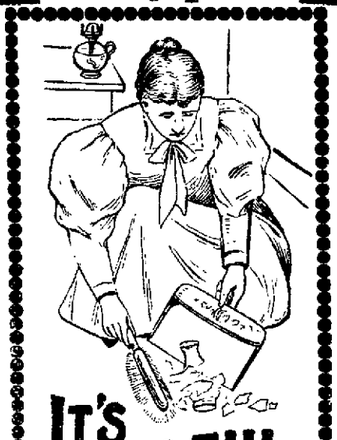

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It's willful waste to buy common lamp chimneys, now that you can get the **Ivory Top**—the kind that don't break. You could buy a thousand and not find one defective. They cost a trifle more, but, on the other hand, one

IVORY TOP

will outlast ten ordinary chimneys —often more. Lamp dealers say they last too long. They are sold wherever lamp chimneys are sold. Ask the dealer for them and refuse substitutes under any other name.

A little book about lamps sent free. THE EPPINGOTT GLASS CO., ALEXANDRIA, IND.

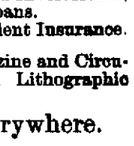
PRICES TALK

—AT—

Crone's Closing-Out Sale

Following are a few stray prices taken from our Notion Counter:

Thread		4c
Silk		8c
Robert's Needles		5c
DeLong Hooks & Eyes	Per Card.	10c
Stays per set		10c
Shields per pair		10c
Harold Hair Curlers, box		18c
Buttermilk Soap,		8c
Cuticura Soap,		20c



We have also placed on sale, one case of Gent's Natural wool Underwear, worth 75c, will go at 47c.

Two cases more of Grey cotton Blankets at 45c. Two cases of Ladies' Grey Fleeced Vests and Pants at 21c.

These are Exceptional Bargains.

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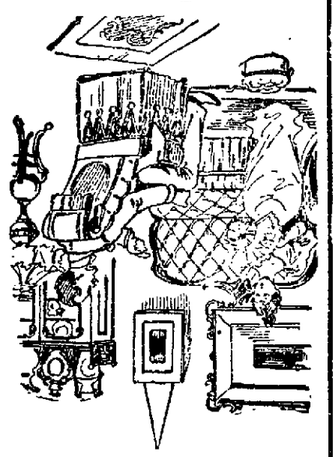

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A Matchless Assortment Still to Choose From.

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And off your shoes will quickly take
Your lightest tread seems earth to shake.

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Does the business. Never was such a grand bargain offer made before, right in the midst of the busy season, Right when you need the goods most.

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BENEDICT.

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FARM·FIELD AND GARDEN

EXTRACTING HONEY.

How This May Be Done In the Late Fall and Winter.

Many beekeepers experience trouble in getting thick honey out of the combs at this time of the year and later on in the winter, if the honey is left in the combs until that time. G. M. Doolittle, whose large experience entitles his opinions to consideration, has the following, originally written for The American Bee Journal, to say on the subject:

Were it not that a much better article can be produced by leaving the honey on the hives until the end of the season, or until all is thoroughly sealed or ripened, I should be greatly in favor of extracting every third to fifth day during the season; but if we would have the best honey which can be produced, it becomes a necessity that we should extract thick honey. When I received my first extractor, it came in midwinter. I repaired to the shop, took down some frames of honey I had stored away, uncapped them and tried the machine. As might be expected, the thing was a failure. Upon going to bed that night I thought, of course, I could not succeed in throwing out frozen honey, for the extractor was made for use in the summer time when the weather is hot.

After some study and planning, the next morning found me up bright and early, with several combs hanging up near the ceiling of a small room, with a fire built and a thermometer hanging close by the combs of honey. I soon had the temperature of the room at the ceiling up to 95 degrees, where I kept it for six hours. In the afternoon I again tried the extractor, when I could easily throw out 95 per cent of the honey the comb contained. Even what was partially candied could nearly all be thrown out, and the combs hung away so clean that no bees were needed to clean them off to keep them from draining. By hanging the combs near the ceiling of the room it does not take an extremely hot fire to keep the temperature at from 90 degrees to 100 degrees, or even higher, if you have old, tough combs. I keep the combs in just so much heat as they will bear without breaking down, for six hours, and where kept in this way no one need have a pound of honey left in them, as has been reported by some.

Another thing, the extracting, when done in this way, comes when there is little else to do, as fall and early winter is comparatively a time of leisure with most beekeepers, and by tiering up and leaving the honey on the hives until fall the extracting can be done when the cares of the busy season have passed by, and a quality of honey obtained which shall be of benefit to our market, instead of a curse, as unripe honey always is a curse to any market where put on the same.

Feeding Value of Oats.

According to C. S. Plumb of the Indiana station, "100 pounds of oats contain decidedly more flesh or muscle forming food than 100 pounds of corn." With this fact in mind, and in view of the present low prices for oats, he believes that feeders will do well to feed oats rather than sell them and buy bran. "No other grain is superior, if equal, to oats as a food for working horses. For growing cattle or sheep or milk cows it is most desirable and should be much more generally fed than it is. Instead of feeding corn as the only grain, a decided improvement would be a mixture of two parts ground corn and one part oats. While oats are less referred to than other common grains in recommending feeding rations it is not because of inferior value, but rather from the cost of this food. At the present time, however, the low price will warrant its more extensive use."

Wholesale Potato Growing.

The Rural New Yorker has often told its readers about the great potato farms at Greeley, Colo. The annual crop from this place requires 7,600 cars for transportation. There are natural reasons why wholesale potato growing has become such a business at Greeley. The soil is admirably suited to both potatoes and alfalfa. The alfalfa sod provides manure for the potatoes. Droughts are never troublesome because the potato fields can all be irrigated, and thus a constant supply of water is provided. Some of these western farmers are using steam and wind pumps to raise the water required for their potatoes, thus giving a striking object lesson of the possibilities of farming on level land, with a supply of water within reach of a pump. There is suitable land with water beneath it in every state.

Varieties of Celery.

Celery, to be good, has to be perfectly blanched, and the blanching process is accomplished generally by heaping the earth around the stalks. For this reason, according to Meehan's Monthly, the short bunchy varieties of celery are more advantageous than the taller growing kinds, as requiring less labor in earthing up. It is chiefly for this reason that the thick dwarf kinds are in favor with American gardeners, as requiring less labor to produce. Some of these, however, are not nearly as toothsome as the taller varieties, and the efforts of the improver should be toward producing sweet nutty flavored varieties of the dwarfer kinds.

A Four Course Rotation.

One rotation suggested by Prairie Farmer consists of corn, oats, wheat and clover, one year each in the order named. It is, however, open to the objection that the proportion of grass (clover being here considered as grass) is not as great as it would be, and the variety of forage is not so good as where mixed grasses are sown.

FARM IRRIGATION.

Amount of Water to Use—Frequency of Irrigation—When to Irrigate.

At the Utah station for a number of years the matter of farm irrigation has been the subject of experiment and observation. In a bulletin reporting results, A. A. Mills, under the head, "Amount of Water to Use," makes it appear that: 1. In clay soil the maximum yield of both wheat and straw was obtained by saturating the soil approximately two feet deep at each irrigation, or covering the ground with 26.82 inches of water during the season. 2. On this soil there was a decrease of crop where either a greater or less amount of water was used. 3. This maximum yield was brought about by the use of 26.82 acre inches per acre, which is equivalent to a cubic foot per second for 27 hours nearly. 4. On clay soil containing more sand the yield of grain (wheat) increased as the water increased up to 40 inches, while the maximum yield of straw was produced with 16 inches of water. 5. On clay soil containing little sand timothy gave mixed results, though where the maximum amount of water, 41.3 inches, was used the yield was the greatest. 6. On clay soil containing more sand, the first crop of clover increased steadily and rapidly, from the use of 4.2 inches of water up to 12.9 inches.

As regards frequency of irrigation, results indicate that (1) on poor, gravelly clay soil the greatest yield of grain (wheat) was obtained by irrigating every six days, while the greatest yield of straw came from irrigating every 12 days; (2) there is very little difference in the total yields from plats irrigated every 6, 9, 12 or 15 days respectively; (3) on a better clay soil containing some sand the maximum yield of both grain and straw was on the plat where water was applied every 12 days, the yields falling off uniformly where the interval was either increased or decreased: (4) on poor, gravelly, clay soil the highest yield of timothy was obtained from irrigating every nine days; (5) on a better clay soil containing some sand the highest yield of clover came from irrigating every 16 days.

Intimately connected with the previous subject is the number of times to irrigate and when to do this. To test this two sets of experiments were made—one with spring wheat and one with fall wheat. With spring wheat nine plats were used. On three of them the grain was allowed to "burn" or suffer for water before the water was applied. The other six were irrigated from one to five times, the first three being irrigated from one to three times. Conclusions arrived at were (1) on poor, gravelly, clay soil with spring wheat the maximum yield of both grain and straw came from irrigating three times; (2) there was a uniform increase in yield from one irrigation up to three irrigations, then a decrease from four and five irrigations; (3) by allowing the grain to become "burned" before water was applied the yield decreased by nearly one-half, and this, too, whether the number of irrigations was one, two or three; (4) this decrease in yield was brought about by deferring the first irrigation only about two weeks after the usual irrigation; (5) by irrigating fall wheat just after seeding in the fall and at no other time there was but about three-fourths of a bushel per acre increase over no irrigation; (6) irrigating fall wheat but once in the spring gave an increase of more than 45 per cent over that not irrigated; (7) the yields of fall wheat steadily increased from that not irrigated up to that irrigated three times; (8) the fall and the spring wheat irrigated three times each yielded practically the same.

Burning Cornstalks.

The practice of raking and burning cornstalks on land designed for another corn crop is still a very common one in the great corn growing regions of the central western states. Under existing conditions there is some excuse for this practice. In much of the region referred to very little corn is grown than can be consumed in the vicinity. Even if enough of the corn were cut to supply fodder for all the stock, much would remain in the fields. Something has been done in the way of baling and shipping shredded corn stover, and this practice will probably increase. In many cases the stalks are partly eaten as they stand, but there is not enough stock to eat nearly all. It is difficult to plow under the great mass of stalks which remain on many fields and have them so covered that they will not more or less interfere with the after cultivation, especially where the land is plowed comparatively shallow, as is the general custom on prairie soils.

At the best the practice is only a necessary evil. So far as is practicable it should be avoided, especially on soils which have been cultivated for a series of years.—Prairie Farmer.

On the County Road.

Alfalfa is recommended for further trial throughout the state of Michigan, and reports are invited from those who succeed or fail in it by the state experiment station.

It is not believed at the Michigan station that the operation of detasseling corn, taken as a whole, can be made financially profitable.

An immense corn crop in Kansas, reports Secretary Coburn.

The best wheat at the Ohio station, one that has given the highest average for five consecutive years, is the variety called Mealy.

The soil and climate of the west are generally well adapted to the millets.

A strong effort is being made to enforce the Ohio weed law.

Sheep are bound to become general in South Dakota because it is a superior sheep raising country.

The proper time to apply fertilizers for clover is with the wheat in the fall.

It is reported that the 1895 onion crop is a full yield, though not up to the bonanza crop of 1891.

PITH OF THE NEWS.

A new lumber trust with $45,000,000 capital is to be formed in the west Jan 1

Mississippi Republicans are to place a congressional ticket in the field next year

Cable advices from Caracas stated that the Venezuelan revolt had been put down.

At Providence, R I, it was stated that an agreement in the Colt divorce suit will soon be reached.

At Union Springs, Ala., a westbound passenger train collided with a freight, and two trainmen were killed

Bills for national ownership of the Nicaraguan canal and a western military academy are to be introduced in Congress

Emery Vinton tried to commit suicide by leaping from a Ninth avenue "L" station at New York, but only sprained his ankle.

A cipher dispatch received in New York announced the landing in Cuba of a filibustering expedition led by General Jose Aguirre.

At Syracuse Mrs. Hester Bailey and two children were thrown in a millrace by a vicious horse, and the children were drowned.

Affiliated With Chicago University.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Nov. 20.—Arrangements have practically been completed for the affiliation with the Chicago university of Kalamazoo college, one of the oldest Baptist colleges in the country. The college will become a member of the university and be furnished lectures and teachers when needed from the university faculty.

Entertained Grange Delegates.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov 20.—The entertainment of the delegates to the National Grange, by the city and citizens of Worcester, which commenced on the arrival of the grangers for their annual convention on Wednesday of last week, culminated in a reception and banquet tendered by the Worcester board of trade

Says Rev Hyatt Smith Is Insane.

BOSTON, Nov 20.—Counsel for Rev. Frank Hyatt Smith, late pastor of the North Avenue Congregational church, Cambridge, who is under indictment for sending scurrilous and defamatory postal cards to the members of the church, has filed a motion for the dismissal of the indictments, alleging insanity on the part of the defendant.

Two Murderous Cattle Thieves Hung.

SANTA FE, N. M., Nov. 20.—Jesus Vialpando and Feliciano Chavez, convicted of murdering Thomas Martinez, a ranchman, Jan. 20, 1890, have been executed here in the presence of 1,000 people. Vialpando and Chavez killed Martinez because he detected them stealing his cattle.

New Minister to Switzerland.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The president has appointed John L. Polke of Kansas City United States minister to Switzerland to succeed Minister Broadhead, resigned, and Otto Munchmeyer as United States consul at San Salvador.

Cleared of Charges of Fraud.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—Under instructions from Judge Butler a verdict of not guilty has been rendered in the United States district court in the case of Frederick Baldt, manager, and James T. Anderson, foreman of the Penn Steel Casting and Machine company of Chester, accused of attempting to defraud the United States government in a contract for gun castings.

Favored by Letter Carriers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—John E. Hammond and W. R. Hasbrouck, representing the letter carriers of the United States, have called at the postoffice department and approved the recommendation that the order of the postmaster general, granting all carriers a hearing on charges before removal, be enacted into law.

California League a Failure.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 20.—Captain Comiskey, who came to San Francisco to revive interest in baseball, has returned to Chicago, and the California League has been abandoned

Chicago and Toledo Markets.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—[By Associated Press.] — Hogs, steady, $3.35@$3.70; wheat, 56¾; corn, 27¾; oats, 17¾.

TOLEDO, Nov 20.—[By Associated Press.]—Wheat, 64⅜.

Don't Scatter.

We often hear good old ladies advise their friends when they are afflicted with boils and other swellings of a similar character that indicate a bad condition of the blood, to "take something to scatter 'em." This is the worst advice that could be given, for, if "something scattering" be taken, the poison in the blood which the system is trying to throw off through the boil or whatever the swelling may be, is driven back into the system, and so effectually scattered through it; and by and by it is likely to manifest itself in terrible ways. What should always be done when boils, pimples, and other eruptions of a like nature appear, is to give something that will act on and with the blood, and help it to relieve itself of the impurities in it; something in short, to assist the system in its effort to throw off impure matter which does not belong there. If swellings and eruptions increase after beginning to take such a medicine, be sure that it is doing exactly what it ought to do. It is driving out the poison. When the blood is purified these outward indications of inward impurity will cease. The medicine that does this work most effectively is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Winter Resort Excursions.

Low rate tickets now on sale via Pennsylvania lines for California and the West, Florida and the South. Variable routes and ample return limit. For details apply to nearest ticket agent of the Pennsylvania lines. The person to see at Massillon is Ticket Agent J. A. Shoemaker.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon November 19:

LADIES.

Adams, Rose	Forrest, Miss Mamie
Butler, Mrs. Maria	Hauser, Etz beth J.
Fleckinger, Miss Cora	Wilson, Mrs. G. E.

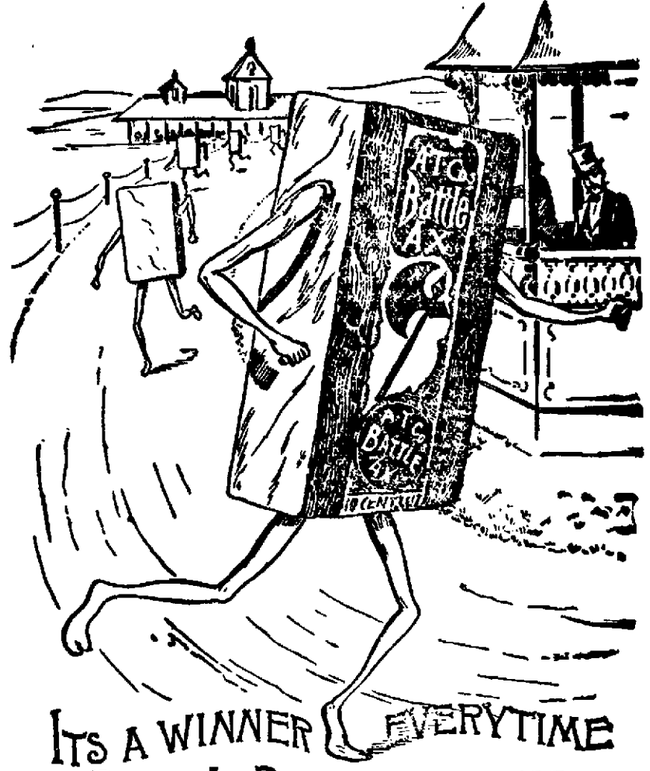
MEN.

Englio, Marcello	Serey, L. D.
Johnson, J. E.	Sherwood, P. T.
McCann, J. R.	Taylor, Persifer
Myers Bros.	Williams, John R.

Ranny and Co, A. F.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

CLEMENT RUSSELL, P. M.



ITS A WINNER EVERYTIME

BATTLE AX PLUG IN THE LEAD

BATTLE AX PLUG

HAS JUMPED INTO PUBLIC FAVOR ACCOUNT OF ITS SIZE AND QUALIT

A GREAT BIG PIECE OF HIGH GRADE TOBACCO FOR

10 CENTS

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 19.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 68@69c, No 2 red, 68@69c

CORN—New No. 2 yellow ear, 33@34c; No 2 shelled, 32@33c; high mixed ear 24@33c.

OATS—No. 1 white 24¼@24½c, No 2 do, 23¾@24c, extra No. 3 white, 22¾@23¼c, light mixed 21@21½c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $16.00@16.25, No 2 timothy, $15.00@15.50, mixed clover, $14.00@14.50, packing, $7.00@7.50, No. 1 feeding prairie $10.75@11.25, wagon hay, $17.00@17.50 for timothy

BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 23@26c, Ohio fancy creamery, 21@22c; fancy country roll 16@17c, low grades and cooking, 5@7c

CHEESE—Fancy Ohio, new, 9½@10c, New York, new, 10@10½c, fancy New York full cream, 11@11½c, limburger new, 10@10½c, Wisconsin Swiss, 12½@13c, Ohio Swiss, 11½@12c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 19@20c, cold storage 16@17c

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 60@70c per pair, live chickens small to 50c, spring chickens 40@50c, as to size, dressed chickens, 10@12c per pound, live ducks, 70@80c per pair; live turkeys 8@9c per pound, dressed 11@12c per pound

GAME—Rabbits, 25@30c per pair quail, $1.75@2.00 per dozen; pheasants $6.00@6.50 per dozen, squirrels $1.25@1.50 per dozen, grouse $6.50@7.00 per dozen

EAST LIBERTY Pa., Nov. 19

CATTLE—Receipts only fair this week; about 45 cars for sale The market is steady on all grades, but right grades selling more readily We quote prices as follows Prime, $4.30@4.35, good, $4.05@4.25, good butchers, $3.85@4.00, rough fat, $3.50@3.80, bulls, cows and stags $1.50@3.00, fresh cows and springers $15.00@40.00, feeders, 2½@3c, heifers, $2.25@3.25

HOGS—Receipts fair today and the demand is steady for extreme light hogs but all other grades are slow sale We quote market as follows Prime light, $3.70@3.75, medium grades, $3.65@3.70, heavy hogs $3.60@3.65, common to fair Yorkers $3.50@3.55, roughs, $3.00@3.25

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply fair, demand fair market steady but feeling not quite so strong We quote, Extra $4.90@5.15, good, $4.50@4.75, fair to good $3.75@4.25, common, 50c@$1.00, lambs, $2.25@4.25; veal calves, $6.00@6.75, heavy and thin calves, $2.00@3.00

CINCINNATI, Nov. 19

HOGS—Market fairly steady and lower at $3.00@3.65, receipts, 5,200 head shipments 4,300 head.

CATTLE—Market strong at $2.25@4.25; receipts 400 head shipments, 200 head

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, market steady at $1.00@3.50; receipts, 900 head; shipments, 600 head Lambs, market steady at $2.50@4.00

NEW YORK, Nov 19.

WHEAT—Spot market quiet. No. 2 red, 68¾c; No. 1 hard, 67½c.

CORN—Spot market quiet. No. 2, 36c.

OATS—Spot market dull No. 2, 23@23½c.

CATTLE—European cables quote American steers at 8@11c per pound dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 7¾@9c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market quiet and a trifle weak. Sheep, poor to good, $2.00@3.25; lambs, common to choice, $3.50@4.60.

HOGS—Market dull, with general sales at $3.80@4.20.

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, November 21, 1895

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, per bushel (old)	65
Wheat, per buseel (new)	65
Rye, per bushel	40
Oats	20-22
Corn	30 35
Barley	60
Wool	8-10-12
Flax Seed	$1 00
Clover Seed	$3 50-3 80
Timothy Seed	$150-$1 80
Bran, per 100 lbs	90
Middlings, per 100 lbs	$1 00
Hay	$14 00-16 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	16-18
Eggs, per dozen	17
Lard, per pound	7
Hams, per lb	10
Shoulders	8
Sides	8
Cheese, per lb	10
White beans, per bushel	$1 90-$2 25
Potatoes	25
Onions	60
Apples	30-40
Evaporated Apples, choice	10-11
Dried Peaches, peeled	12-15
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4- 5
Salt, per barrel	$1 00-$1 20

Shiloh's Cure is sold on a guarantee It cures incipient consumption. It is the best cough cure. Only one cent a dose. 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1.00. For sale by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton.

How to Prevent Croup.

Some reading that will prove interesting to young mothers. How to guard against the disease.

Croup is a terror to young mothers, and to post them concerning the cause, first symptoms and treatment is the object of this item The origin of croup is a common cold. Children who are subject to it take cold very easily and croup is almost sure to follow. The first symptom is hoarseness; this is soon followed by a peculiar rough cough, which is easily recognized and will never be forgotten by one who has heard it. The time to act is when the child first becomes hoarse. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is freely given all tendency to croup will soon disappear. Even after the croupy cough has developed it will prevent the attack. There is no danger in giving this remedy for it contains nothing injurious. For sale by the Saltsman Drug Co.

From Sire to Son.

As a family medicine Bacon's Celery King for the nerves passes from sire to son as a legacy. If you have kidney, liver or blood disorder do not delay, but get a free sample package of this remedy at once. If you have indigestion, constipation, headache, rheumatism, etc., this grand specific will cure you. McCuen, the leading druggist, 15 West Main street, is distributing samples free to the afflicted. Large packages 50c and 25c.

The wife of Mr. Leonard Wells, of East Brimfield, Mass., had been suffering from neuralgia for two days, not being able to sleep or hardly keep still, when Mr. Holden, the merchant there sent her a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and asked that she give it a thorough trial. On meeting Mr. Wells the next day he was told that she was all right, the pain had left her within two hours, and that the bottle of Pain Balm was worth $5 if it could not be had for less. For sale at 50c per bottle by The Saltsman Drug Co.

Reward! $200 Reward.

To any person who can prove we don't refund money where no cure is effected after giving a fair trial according to directions.

MAYERS'S MAGNETIC CATARRH CURE.

The only safe and reliable medicine for catarrh, hay fever and asthma used by Vapor Inhalation. One bottle to last for a three months' treatment.

This grand remedy will positively cure all forms of those terrible diseases June cold and hay fever cured.

June Cold and Hay Fever Cured.

Oakland, Md.

To The Mayers Drug Co.

I feel it my duty to say something in regard to the merits of your Magnetic Catarrh Cure. I have been a sufferer from rose or June cold for the last 15 years. It comes on about the middle of June and lasts about six weeks or two months I commenced using Mayers's Catarrh Cure about the middle of April as a preventive, and it certainly did the work. I passed through the summer without the slightest return of the disease. I am station baggage master at Oakland, Md.

Respectfully,
D. M. MASON.

For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had consumption, and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her, and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thomas Eggers, 139 Florida street, San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching consumption, tried without result everything else, then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the efficacy of this medicine in coughs and colds. Free trial bottles at Baltzly's drug store. Regular size 50c, and $1.

Land for Sale

The following described land is offered at private sale by the executor of the late

Lewis Horberger Estate,

80 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND.

in Tuscarawas Township, 3½ miles southwest of Massillon, 8 acres of which, has timber thereon.

Also 8 acres in the same township, 1½ miles southwest of Massillon, an excellent tract of land. For terms and further particulars call on

JOHN J WEFLER,
Massillon, O. Executor.

ALSO

The following described land is offered at private sale by John Hollinger,

27 Acres of Land in Perry Township,

2 miles south of Massillon, west of Tuscarawas river. This tract of land is considered equal to any in Perry township. For terms and further particulars, call on. JOHN J. WEFLER,
Massillon, O Agent.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Matilda T. Rousseau, vs. Geo. H. Gross, Executor, et al. } ORDER OF SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction at the door of the Court House, in the city of Canton, on Saturday, November 23, 1895, the following described real estate, to-wit: situated in the township of Bethlehem, county of Stark and state of Ohio, and known as lot No. 68, in the town of Navarre, and in the part thereof which was formerly called Rochester. Appraised at $800. Terms cash. Sale to commence at one o'clock, P. M.

J. A. JEFFERS, Attorney. HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned have been duly appointed Administrators of the estate of John P. Lawrence, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased. Dated the 26th day of October, 1895.

JACOB R. LAWRENCE,
J. W. SCHUCKE S,
Administrators.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE, ALWAYS reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. *Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations* At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. *Name Paper.*

Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square Philada., Pa.

Sold by all Local Druggists.

Legal Notice.

In pursuance to an order of the probate court of Stark county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction on the premises, on

Saturday, December, 14, 1895,

at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, situated in the county of Stark and state of Ohio, to wit:

Being a part of the northeast quarter of section number four (4) of township number eleven (11) and range ten (10) and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a post or a line on the north side of the quarter and fifty-three and one-half (53½) perches east from the northwest corner of said quarter; thence east along the north side of said quarter, twenty-two (22) perches to Smith's land to a post; thence south and parallel with the line on the west side of the quarter thirty-seven (37) perches to a post; thence west and parallel with the north line of the quarter twenty-two (22) perches to a post, one perch east of John Beardorf's land; thence north and parallel with the east line of the quarter thirty-seven (37) perches to the place of beginning, containing five (5) acres of land, more or less

Appraised at four hundred and fifty dollars ($450.00).

Terms cash.

CHRISTIAN GRABER,
Administrator with will annexed, of the estate of William Everet, deceased.

Massillon, O., Nov. 12th, 1895
Willison & Day, Attorneys.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Louisa K. Mendlin, vs. Augustus Momfer. } ORDER OF SALE.

By virtue of an attachment of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction at the door of the Court House, in the city of Canton, on Saturday, November 23, 1895, the following described property, to-wit: The undivided ½ interest in out lot No. 12, section 17, First ward, Massillon, Stark county, Ohio, and containing land one sixth acres of land, subject to the life estate of Elizabeth Kramer. Appraised at $250. Terms cash. Sale to commence at one o'clock, p. m.

R. A. PINN, Attorney. HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

W. B. Benedict, plaintiff, vs. T. R. Cartright defendant.

Before Robert H. Folger, Justice of the Peace, of Perry Township, Stark County, O.

On the 2nd day of November, A. D. 1895, the said justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for $10.50 and $10.00 probable costs.

November 5, 1895.

EGGERT & McLAUGHLIN, Plaintiff's attorneys,

Entertainment committees will find just what they want in the way of invitations and programs, at THE INDEPENDENT office.

DR B E. OTTMAN,

The Celebrated Specialist,

Of Columbus, O. will be at the

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Wednesday, Dec. 18

Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 6:00 p. m. One Day Only Each Month

No money required of responsible parties to commence treatment.

HE CURES AFTER OTHERS FAIL.

The Most Successful and Scientific Treatment of All Diseases and Weaknesses of Mankind Possible to Obtain.

The most widely and favorably known Specialist in the United States. His long experience, remarkable skill and universal success in the largest hospitals in the world enables him to treat all CHRONIC, NERVOUS, SKIN and BLOOD Diseases upon the latest scientific principles, and entitles him to the full confidence of the afflicted everywhere.

DR. OTTMAN has no superior in diagnosing and treating diseases and deformities. Medical and Surgical Diseases, Acute and Chronic Catarrh, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs, Dyspepsia, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney, Liver, Bladder, Chronic Female and Sexual Diseases speedily cured by treatment that has never failed in thousands of cases that had been pronounced beyond hope. Many people meet death every year who might have been restored to perfect health had they placed their cases in the hands of experts.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—DR. OTTMAN, after years of experience, has discovered the greatest cure known for all diseases peculiar to the sex. Female diseases positively cured by the new remedy, **OLIVE BLOSSOM.** The cure is effected by home treatment. Entirely harmless and easily applied. **Consultation Free and Strictly Confidential.**

DR. OTTMAN operates successfully and painlessly for squint eyes, pterygium, iridectomy, turning in or out of eye lashes or lids, closure of tear duct and all other eye operations.

CHRONIC SORE EYES and granulated lids quickly cured.

A CERTAIN AND POSITIVE CURE for the awful effects of early vice and the numerous evils that follow in its train.

PRIVATE BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES speedily, completely and permanently cured.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND SEXUAL DISORDERS yield rapidly to his skillful treatment.

PILES, FISTULA AND RECTAL ULCERS guaranteed cured without pain or detention from business.

SYPHILIS, GONORRHEA, GLEET, Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Night Emissions, Decayed Faculties, Female Weakness and all delicate disorders peculiar to either sex, positively cured, as well as functional disorders that result from youthful follies or the excess of mature years.

SPECIALTIES: Catarrh, Skin Diseases, Sores, Pimples, Scrofula, Blood Taints, Eczema, Cancer, Piles and Diseases of Women Quickly and Permanently Cured by the latest approved treatment as pursued by leading specialists of America and Europe.

FREE EXAMINATION OF THE URINE.—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring from 2 to 4 ounces of urine (that passed first in the morning preferred), which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination, and if requested a written analysis will be given. Persons ruined in health by unlearned pretenders, who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should apply immediately. Delays are dangerous.

WONDERFUL CURES Perfected in old cases which have been neglected or unskillfully treated. No experiments or failures. Parties treated by mail or express, but where possible, personal consultation is preferred. Curable cases guaranteed.

Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of U. S.

List of 150 questions free. Address, with postage,

Dr. B. E. OTTMAN, 255 E. Broad st., Columbus, O.

TO YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN.

A SURE CURE. The awful effects of early vice, which brings organic weakness, destroying both mind and body, with all its dreadful ills, permanently cured.

DR. OTTMAN addresses those who have impaired themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both mind and body, unfitting them for business, study, society or marriage.

MARRIED MEN, or those entering on that happy life, aware of physical debility, quickly assisted.

WE GUARANTEE TO CURE Nervous Debility, Failing Manhood, Syphilis, Varicocele, Stricture, Gleet, Unnatural Discharges Weak Parts and all Kidney and Bladder Diseases.

Cases and correspondence confidential, but personal consultation preferred.

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